BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
R. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 91 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
18th June ..	"MALWA" * ..	10,911
25th „ ..	"NEURALIA" ..	9,082
2nd July, ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th „ ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th „ ..	"DELTA" † ..	8,087
23rd „ ..	"NARKUNDA"* ..	16,115
30th „ ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th August ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th „ ..	"SYRIA" † ..	6,683
20th „ ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th „ ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

† "DELTA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay
"SYRIA" } for mails only.

"MALWA" }
* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
"MANTUA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
24th June ..	"KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
16th „ ..	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th June..	KARAPARA...	East & South Africa.
18th „ ..	LINGA	Karachi direct 8-30 am.
19th „ ..	VARSOVA ..	Basrah direct
20th „ ..	PURNEA ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	in August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hasodate Maru	K. Hirano	25th May	18th June
Gangoe Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	20th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23th June	10th July.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. † kai	4668.	20th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	0 h June	11th July.

Calcutta Maru G. Matsushita 5330. 19th July 31st July.
†Sanuki Maru Y. Nakajima 5872. 29th July 2nd August.

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta *via* Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

Z. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currecy Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundu	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6%

Apply Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,

5 %
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?

Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with

8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the

INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.

POST BOX 22. BRANCHES—AT KARACHI AND SURAT PHONE 511

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,62,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	Rs.
.....	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ...	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Dhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Price Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."

In three volumes. Superior Edition, Rs. 45. Popular Edition, Rs. 25 in India only.

MAKARADHWAJA VATI.

The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve Vigor. A dose after five or six hours of continued brain works acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an overworked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 3 for 15 days. With our Swayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA,
M.R.A.S. (Lond.),
10, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

Re INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.

at 54, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from :—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Drugists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS. —

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawl
Malida, Pattoo ...
Pashmina, Chegha
Comfortors ———
Blankets ———

PRICE LIST FREE.

Amirchand & Son

General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

English Stove & Cycle Depot.

PRIMUS OPTIMUS CRITERION OIL STOVES & ENGLISH CYCLES

Girgaon Tram T. Bombay.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

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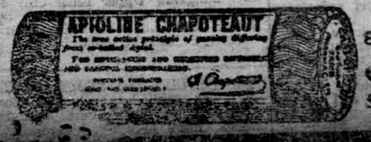

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SEEKING SITUATION as an ADVISER MINISTER or COMPANION to any Chief. Vast experience, Highly spoken of by the British Officers. Apply Box No. 4097 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A young Hindoo with 15 years experience and capable of doing any work, seeks a part time SERVICE. Excellent references. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 4092 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R520

A Clever and experienced 1st CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants better appointment than the present. Please inquire stating terms, to Box No. 5003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 547

AN Experienced GRADUATE with highest qualifications in Commerce and Economics. Seeks EMPLOYMENT in a business concern. Salary expected Rs. 250. Write Box No. 4088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 508

EUROPEAN ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER wishes to join an Indian firm with view to manufacture and development. First Class references. Apply Box No. 4095, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R525

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—New Building plot No. 65, near Chammar Baug, Post Office Parel. Rent Moderate.
C R524

TO LET—For office purposes, 5 rooms on the 2nd floor and 4 rooms on the 3rd floor in Mody Street, Fort, No. 120. Apply Mrs. ISPHANI, behind the PERSIAN BAKERY 340, Grant Road.
C R 547

TO BE LET.—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, pucca built. Centrally situated. 1250 sqare feet. Apply M. M. POONJIAJI & CO., 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
C R519

TO BE LET—Gwalior Tank Forges Street, CROWN MANSION, 3 bed rooms with bath, one hall, one dining room and kitchen with electric fittings. Apply within.
C R539

TO LET.—For Europeans and others, FLATS, Daruvala Building plot 131, Suparibaug, Parel, opposite G. I. P. Institute Rent 90—100. Apply DARUVALA ENGINEER 8, Tamarind Lane Fort.
C R 537

TO BE LET—For vegetarian Hindus only. First floor and Ground floor of Gilbert Building, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, Four bed room and out houses. Apply to the OWNER, 3rd floor.
C R 541

TO LET.—FLATS, suitable for offices in the premises of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., Meadows Street, Fort. For rent and terms apply to the SECRETARY at the above premises.
C C 9689

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazgaon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R 482

SANDHURST ROAD WEST SHOP With fitting. Rent Cheap. Box No. 4075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 492

ROOM TO LET—Well ventilated, situation central, close to Tramcars and Railway, Electric light, furniture, etc. P. O. Box 440 Bombay.
C R 500

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGE 426 Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; facilities for water Electric Light and Telephone. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R475

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET—A spacious bungalow Upper Floor only at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLI BHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R 493

TO BE LET—One SPACIOUS BUNGALOW at Arab Lane Grant Road, Ground floor and 1st floor with Electric light and fans. Rent Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 4021 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 497

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

SEVEN COTS in two rooms vacant. Apply sharp personally. SHRI GAYATRI HINDU LODGE, behind Post Office, Grant Road.
E R514

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PLOTS from 1000 to 1500 square yards, five minutes from Santacruze, rate Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per yard, ample water, are for sale. N. J. MODI, consulting engineer, 40 Medows Street.
G R 483

TO LET or FOR SALE—PLOT about 3500 square yards liscensed for factories near Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar, consisting 2 big iron shed, and one bunglow. Apply 82, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
G R 540

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—Complete GINNING, PRESS FACTORIES, going concern or machinery in parts Boiler Engine to work 60 single gins. Apply P c/o CENTRAL BANK RANG MAHAL, Lahore.
K C 9670

FOR SALE.—A LETHO CONCERN in working order. Apply Box No. 4085 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R503

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.— New or Second hand Power Looms. Sizes and makers names with particulars and prices required. Write to Box No. 4094, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R 523

FOR SALE—Three Lancashire BOILERS by Tucker and Shenton brand new, size 30 x 7½ x 160 lbs. pressure just imported highest offer above 35,000 each will be considered F. O. R. Lahore. Apply BALARAM GRANJEVILLE, Simla.
R9551

FOR SALE—A Complete CAUSTIC SODA PLANT, medium size, also iron tanks 2 (6'x6'x6') 4 (4'x4'x4') 9 drums 3'x2½'. Offers invited. Apply for particulars. GOVERNMENT SODA FACTORY, Nawabganj, CAWNPORE.
K C9647

WANTED.—One INTER and Two ROVING FRAMES in good worwking order of Tweedaless and Smalleqs, or Howad and Bullows' make. Write with full particulars and price to Box No. 4091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9716

FOR SALE.—One complete GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY of up to date machinery very little used and also one Semi Portable compound Engine Boiler 150 lbs. Pressure 60 I.H.P. by Marshall Sons. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., 1, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
K R481

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Bahar Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Two anna stamp for an excellent wall almanac with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM BAHAR OFFICE, Post Box 709, (B), Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

C. P. DA CUNHA'S INTERMEDIATE (ARTS) CLASS RE-OPENS at the Fort High School, Frere Road on 20th June, 1921, at 5-30 p.m.
M R 531

V. B. PATVARDHAN'S Law Classes for LL.B., and H.P. Students Last term result H.P. 4 out of 4 and LL.B. 11 out of 13 Angris Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R513

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES, one strong in science and mathematics and the other in English and Sanskrit for the Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Santa Cruz. Apply sharp with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
M C 9695

C. P. DA CUNHA, SOLICITOR'S FIRST and SECOND L. L. B. CLASSES OPEN at the Fort High School, Grant Road, on 20th and 21st June, 1921 respectively at 8 a.m. For particulars, Apply SOHRAB HOUSE, Oak Lane, Fort.
M R 530

WANTED for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon, an experienced GRADUATE as Headmaster S. T. C. preferred. Also Gujarati Senior-trained teachers. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating experience qualifications and salary wanted. PRANJIVAN JETHABHAI, Secretary, 3, Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
M C9720

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Establishe 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping & Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution); Fees Moderates, Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—5 DUNLOPS TYRES 870 x 100 New. Rs. 75. Each to clear. Also singer car, 2 seater with Electric Lights open to offer. Apply Box No. 5002, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R545

FOR SALE—BRAND NEW Tarpaolins made out of English water-proof cloth sizes 106" x 112" and 106" x 76". Apply to HURJIVAN VALJI, No. 17, Champa Gully Near Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
T R 544

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY Rosin in 365 barrels, Showels doz. 122s— Buckets doz. 249—Babit antifriction meta 21 cases; Texaco Motor oil 810 cases—2 hand baling wooden wool presses—4 cases lemo essence—4 cases citron essence—31 Diebold safes of various sizes. Apply to Box No. 4086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 505

WANTED—Purchasers of Punjab, made Khes (or cotton beddings) Purely Swadeshi, product. Moderate prices. Hand-some Commission, to smart agents. Trial order solicited. SITARAM MELARAM, Importers and Exporters, Rangmahal, Lahore, Telegrams; Svern.
T R 300

SKIN DISEASES of any name and nature yield to almost magical effect of "SRI" Ointment and Soap. Soothes at a touch, draws out poison and effects speedy cure like a charm Get them from "SRI" Works, Beadon Sq., Calcutta, for Rs. 2/8. Money returned if no profit.
R 331

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Underwood, slightly used	320
Oliver Rebuilt No. 9, like new	200
Remington No. 8 Brief	110
Empire No. 1 Visible	100
7 lbs. Fox Portable with case	165

THE GLOBI TYPEWRITING CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 'Phone, 4369.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	325
Underwood 5, new, used few days	825
Remington 10, new, used few days	875
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED have opened an office in Nanabhai Lane (behind their main premises at the corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street) for the accommodation of their Inward Bill Department, and clients having dealings with the Inward Bill Department of the Bank are requested to call at or address their communications to 42, Nanabhai Lane.
C9713

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH GRANTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY has created a small Research Fund to assist investigators in various branches of knowledge. The Syndicate is prepared to receive applications from research workers for grants to help them in the work they are undertaking. Such grants will be made for expenses for purchase of material, for local expenses where investigation demands them, for the copying of documents or inscriptions, for working up of results, and similar purposes.

Applications giving full details regarding the work on which the applicants have been engaged, their qualifications for the work, the probable amount of the grant required, and the purpose for which it is required, should be addressed to the University Registrar and forwarded so as to reach him not later than Monday, the 4th July 1921.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.
C 9744

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus 5 per cent. margin.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 4th July 1921.
C9681

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS RIVER CRAFT.

THE undernoted craft are available for immediate disposal at Bombay. An offer for one or a lumpsum offer for the lot will have every consideration.

Steam Tug "MASHONA."
Paddle steamer No. 8 "REBEL."
H. M. 5 and 6 (Double deck hospital vessels.)
Motor Lighter No. 10.
Motor Launch "WHELAN."
One 19' Anchor Boat.
Also delivery in Calcutta.
One 35' Standard Motor Launch.
For particulars, please apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COY.,
Nicol Rd., Fort,
Post Box No. 122, Bombay.
C 9649

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES—(Pitman's System) are now held at Sydenham College.

HOURS:—5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. Every day except Saturday, and at other times still to be arranged.

FEES:—(to be paid in advance).
5 lectures a week: Rs. 20 per term.
5 lectures a week (Speed Class): Rs. 16 per term.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation or School Final, or a standard that may be regarded as equivalent to these.

Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when the instructor can interview applicants.

An advanced speed class will be started if a sufficient number of applications is received.

Written applications to be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL.
C9498

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Coprs Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 78in. Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 86in. Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia, by European as well Indians of all closses and creeds and continu to give universal satisfaction.

Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the yea 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Bombay No. 1.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character.

Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 20 per mensem) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m. Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 6th June, 1921.
M C 9625

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened on June 20th 1921.

SUBJECTS.

(1) Merchantile Law. Lecturer: Mr. J. S. Khergamvala, LL.D. (London), Barat-Law.
(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant.

FEES:—Rs. 50 per term.
HOURS:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these certificates have been recognized by Government as being on the same footing in India as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913.

The examination course extends over two years. If the Diploma, however, is to be obtained for practicing as Joint Stock Companies Auditor, further three years must be put in for practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Applications should be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL,
The Sydenham College of Commerce
and Economics, Bombay.
C9644

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.

(Sd.) G. T. WRAFTER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests.
C 9745

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, (and not the 27th June as in the previous notice) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 566-68, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the period ended 31st March, 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th June to THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1921 both days inclusive (and not from Friday the 17th as in previous notice).

By order of the Board,
Sir HUKAMCHAND & BALKISHAN DAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Friday the 15th July 1921 (and not on FRIDAY, the 1st as in the previous notice) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th day of June 1921 on production of Share Certificates.
C9712

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHAKERBAI, widow of Nensi Lakhmidas has contracted to sell to our client VITHALDAS CURSONDAS, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land with two bungalows and out-houses erected thereon, situated at Lonavla Monzay Toongarlee Turf, Mawal in the District of Poona being part of Survey No. 88, containing by admeasurement thirty eight Gunthas more or less in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Naranji Parmanand on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dwarkadas Dharamsey but now of Morarji Vassanji and Pranjiven Vassanji and Brothers, on or towards the East by a passage, and on or towards the West by the property of Jivandas Mulji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenements of the Vendor.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1921.
C 9739

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MATHURADAS DEOKARAN BAXI, also known as KATHURADAS DEOKARAN, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Pensioner of Porebunder State in Kathiawar. .....Deceased.

JAMNADAS MATHURADAS BAXI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Share and Stock Broker, residing at Old Modi Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner,

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of June, 1921.

Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
M 9733

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP existing between our client Mr. SORABJI COWASJI PETIT and Mr. CHATRABHUJDAS SHIVJI PAREKH in the name of C. S. Parekh & Co., has been DISSOLVED and that N. H. Moos, Esqr., has been appointed interim receiver of the assets of the said firm. All persons owing any moneys or holding any property belonging to the said firm are hereby required to pay and hand over the same to the said Mr. N. H. Moos.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1915.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Petit.

C 9747

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4271.

AUCTION SALE of 9 cases Dyed Ropps, cases Black and Coloured Fancy Luisier (Alpacca).

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th June 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Meadows Street, by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Kalyanji Vithaldas —

No 3744, 374-53-9 cases Dyed Repps.

No. 1—6—6 cases Black and Coloured Fancy Luster (Alpacca).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Sheth Tahilram Girdharidas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sheth Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer, the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 16th April 1920, made between Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer the Mortgagor of the one part and Mr. Tahilram Girdharidas, Mortgagee of the other part, and the further charge dated the 26th July 1920, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises subject, to the Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th November, 1919, made between said Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer of the one part and Lalji Dayal of the other part and the second Mortgage dated 23rd January, 1920, made between said Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer of the one part and Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras freehold tenure together with the buildings, messuages and tenements standing or in the course of construction therein together as well as all other buildings, messuages, tenements, houses, chawls or bungalows that may hereafter be built or erected thereon situate on the East side of Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,023 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 8, New No. 13483, Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No. 1/3391 and bounded on the East by the property of the Alliance Mfg. Co. Ltd. on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Davar and on the South by the Municipal public passage and old branch of B. B. & C. I. Railway and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3816 (1), 3816 (1A), 3816 (1B), 3816 (1C), 3816 (1D) and 3816 (1E) and Street Nos. 665, 675, 675A, 675B, 675C, 675D and 675E, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 205 TON RANGOON, MOLMIEN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th and SUNDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. daily Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.

About 50 Tons selected teak square T D 15 feet and upwards.

About 20 tons Teak squares and Ganderi A. B. Poucar.

About 25 Tons Steel selected teak square 12 feet and upwards.

About 75 tons Wallace second class tea squares.

About 125 tons Molmien First Class Teak Squares and Ganderi.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND SHIP-BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padank and White Chuglam Scants, Malabarwood, Teakwood, Cheriwood, Deodarwood, Sal Scraps, Junglewood, Mixedwood, Poonwood, Benteak, Mangowood, Paliwood, Oregon Pine, Manjangwood, Singaporiwood, Japanese Pine, Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mats poles, Teak poles, Teak pickets etc. etc. at the Cotton Depot Sewri lately pertaining to the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munitions.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th 29th, and 30th instant respectively at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the cotton Depot, Sewri, the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Keshowji Mulji and Piroishaw D. Vakharia.

A list of the goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 TINS GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT, 1 BAG CHINESE BLUE AND 6 BAGS BLUE POWDER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort.

120 tins each 28 lbs. Genuine White Lead Paint.

1 bag 84 lbs. Chinese blue.

6 bags 800 lbs. blue powder.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and Co. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 1X of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth caps, books and Co.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of of clothing cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 21st June, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Anvers, metal, T. bolts, I. tubes, wires, wire rope, toys, L. R. W. pipes, guns, beer sport accessories, colour, razor straps, marble slabs, paint, parcel sugar, cocks silver assay, pieces plates, cotton, pieces timber, pieces crucibles, tin plates, water paint, raisins, Colombo roots, P. effects, spirits, honey, steel bars, motor car, E. ware, leather belts, China loose paper, lamps, C. oil, bolts and nuts, papers, shelters, W. I. boiler, tubes, show cards, machinery, hardware drums, L. beltings, stationary, sugar samples, pick axles, coir, yarn, locks, piece goods, beads, L. oil, carpet, gum, wheat, brass ingots, tel. stores, suji khare, loose straws, loose bars, pulley wheel, casting, beds iron pattern machinery chemicals S. washers, fire bricks, nails, fish plates, old clothing, B. Tiles, shoes, vermouth steel angles, cigarettes, coir rope, iron pipes, S. thread, shovels, dry dates, almond, dry fish, ghee, blocks, asphelts, black paper, joists antomole B. powder, laces, motor accessories.

AUCTION SALE of old Iron, Cable Chain, Manilla Rope, Old Steel wire rope, Empty paint and oil casks, Old Canvas, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Teak and Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear, Troop Fittings, Cooking Galleys, Seated, Latrines, Galley Cover, Empty Bottles, Steel Life boat, Blacksmith Shop and funnel, Collapsible Boats, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:

A quantity of unserviceable stores, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BALES ADONI (MADRAS) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway goods yard Colaba by order of the Insurance Office concern the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

88 Bales Adoni (Madras) Cotton R R 85 Invoice No. 50 Adoni to Colaba.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TARA TEMPLE LANE ON CHUNAM KILN STREET, OR LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the second Mortgages Messrs. Lalaji Khusalji & Co., and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of April 1920, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshav Govind Khedekar as also on account and at the risk of Narayan Narsoo Ketkar and Hari Anant Thatte to whom the property was sold by the Mortgagor and subject to the rights of the first Mortgagees Messrs. Nathmal Sajmal and others, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th day of June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground being a portion of the lane which is known by the name of Chunam (Kiln) Street or Lamington Road and which is situate behind Khetwady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Girgaon D Ward and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 New No. 13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 7386, and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or there abouts with the messuages building or erection standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 89065, Street No. 2 D, and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Pawalwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Vithoba Moraj, on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Ramchandra Gidh and on or towards the North by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground being a portion of lane known by the name of Chunam (Kiln) Street or Lamington Road, and which is situated behind the Khetwady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-district of Girgaon D Ward and registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 New No. 7/13572, Old Survey No. 186, and New Survey No. 2/7376, containing by admeasurement 975 square yards or thereabout together with the messuages building or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1900 (4) Street No. 3 C and bounded as follows:—East by the property of Waman Damodher Pitale, West by the property of Anandrao Krishnrao, South by a passage and North by the property of Sabaji Jewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the second Mortgagees, in their Office No. 9, Bell Lane Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of copper tubes, brass tubes, copper and brass tanks, old and new canvas, plate iron, scrapiron, angle-iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, old hospital iron cots, iron chain brass, copper, zinc, lead, gas cylinders iron tanks of 400 gallons, manilla ropes, coir etc., etc. Too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay. Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to profit on such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

1 400 lamps 125 Volts dynamo.

1 55 H P Hornsby oil engine both are in working order and can be seen at Electric shop. In Government Dockyard.

1 Small Motor Launch with dynamo and engine can be open to inspection on any working day.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p m.
TO-MORROW at 9-45 p. m.

A Thrilling Photoplay of the TURF, STAGE and AIR.

"WHITE STAR"
"WHITE STAR"

A Sensational Drama of RACING, STAGE LIFE AND AEROPLANES.

"AROUND THE TOWN"
PICPATHE TORIAL AND COMEDIES.

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FIRST OF OUR
5 BIG 5
SUPER PICTURES SEASON
The Latest Pathe Colour Production.
"THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE"
in 6 Reels

A Romantic love-story, conceived in a most daring way, full of the subtle Oriental splendour, bringing back into one's mind the departed glory of the old days of the Sultans.

The Occasional Flashes of dazzling beauty makes the story most weird and enchanting.

THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS

The lavish display of Oriental Settings and the "Barbaric" "Pearl of Gold" when set forth in Pathe Colour look charmingly attractive.

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS

NEXT SATURDAY 25TH JUNE
D. W. GRIFFITH
PRESENTS
"THE IDOL DANCER"
A Love Story of Southern Seas,

THE LAST WEEK!
The Happy Finale!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week the Concluding parts of

"The Broken Coin"

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME!
NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME!!

M. A. WETHERELL & JACKIE DOUGLAS

In a Splendid 5 reel Photo-Play:

"The man who was afraid."

A funny story in which a young girl marries a man who has lost his memory being tortured by Indians for a week, for the sake of his wealth but hates him for his cowardice. A sailors' song on the harbour brings backs the lost memory and explanations follow the pair to lead a happy life.

FUNNY PLOTS!
LIFELIKE & BREEZY ACTING!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!!!
COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!

For Adults Only

A WORLD, SENSATION!
PEGGY HYLAND
Again in:—

"Other Men's Daughters"

By E. Lloyd Sheldon.

A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME.
A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY LIU THRILLS.

USUAL PRICES.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
present
TO-DAY AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

A Picture of a Thousand Thrills

"The Mystery of the Yellow Room"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

An Emile Chautard Production

A PHOTONOVEL OF GASTON LEROUX'S FAMOUS MYSTERY STORY OF THE SAME NAME

The Yellow Room was barred, the window barricaded,
Yet the room was entered, the girl assaulted
Who was the Criminal?
How did he enter?
What was his motive?

THE MOST ENGROSSING MYSTERY PICTURE OF THE SEASON

Featuring a competent cast of recognized screen artist, including

Ethel Grey Terry, Edmund Elton, George Cowl, and Lorin Raker.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

The latest Topical Budget in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Subhadra-Haran

PRODUCE BY KOHINOOR CO.

The most enchanting story of

HINDU MYTHOLOGY

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEWS.

TIME

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The weekly weather report for week ending 15th June states:—Bay monsoon has given abundant rain in Upper Burma, but less than usual in Northeast India and has only made a feeble advance into United Provinces. The Arabian sea current has extended in a normal manner over Gujarat, Central India, west Central Provinces and whole of peninsula but rainfall of Mysore has been scanty. A western disturbance gave local rain in Kashmir on the 13th.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19-11.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 16 h	
			1919.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 39	8 32	14 5	6 93
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 33	7 64	15 30	7 35
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ..	0 45	6 88	5 70	7 96
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 22	8 29	17 09	8 08
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Friday, the 17th June 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and Rawalpindi and Humidity is in defect at Amwala. Temperature is considerably higher than usual except at Delhi where it has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 1.25in of rain and skies are moderately clouded there and at Jhansi. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is above normal at Allahabad and below it at Mainpuri; night temperature is below normal at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad and Bikaner and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual at most stations in north Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.30in at Jubbulpore, 1.09in at Sangor, 1.42in at Hoshangabad, 1.90in at Khandwa and 1.44in at Chanda. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures are considerably lower than usual specially in the southwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally but has decreased in amount Bom Ratnagiri and Mormugao report 0.35in., 1.20in and 0.30in respectively Skies are overcast in the north and moderately clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Hyderabad report 0.21in and 0.15in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature is lower than usual in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has extended into the United Provinces. There has been a decrease in the Konkan and some increase in Malabar and the Central Provinces. It has been nearly general on the west coast and the Central Provinces while a few falls are reported from the south of the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and the United Provinces. The largest fall reported amounts to 1.90in. at Khandwa. Temperature remains higher than usual in the Punjab and north Rajputana but has fallen in the Central Provinces. The sea is rough at Colombo and Mormugao and has become moderate on the Kathiawar coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in south Gujarat, the United Provinces and the southeast Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th June 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma and extended feebly into submontane United Provinces. Weather appears disturbed in the centre of the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, West of the United Provinces, Central India West, East of the Central Provinces, Coorg, Madras Deccan and on the North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Bihar, Kashmir and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu two; Moulmein, Akyab, Bhamo one and a half; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji four; Shillong one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Mymensing one; Calcutta, False point three quarters; Bareilly two; Dehra Dun a half; Mercara one and Cocanada three quarters.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.625
Temperature of Air .. degrees ..		82 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. " ..		78 3
Dew Point .. " ..		76 9
Relative humidity of Air " ..		0 840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..		9 9
Maximum temperature of Air degrees ..		86 1
Minimum do do " ..		78 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		SW, SE, S, SSW, SW
Movement of Wind do.	miles	190
Fall of Rain	inches	0.29
Total fall during month	"	8 46
do. year	"	8 46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 17th		0 30

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Thursday	23rd June	m 40	25 11
		1 2a	28 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Thursday	23rd June	m 6 33	16 5
		7 33a	18 9

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand
Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycerine Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by MESSRS LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

CARPETS

Exquisite Designs, Superior Quality, Suitable for Drawing Rooms & Offices, Assorted Sizes.

CLUBWALLA & Co.

10, Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

D. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SERVICE FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are taken out of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Kanyalal Badridas, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last 12 years. Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment. My urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, S. P. Gr. being 1037 and Sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment and on my urine being examined by the same Municipal Analyst and by Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bom.), at Dr. Masina Hospital and Pathological Laboratory 'Sugar was found NIL' and S. P. Gr. 1013."

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., late Vakil, High Court, Bombay, (now Sub-Judge, Zagadia, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed, the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name, but a Specialist INDEED IN REALITY. My S. P. Gr. was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of Sugar per ounce of Urine fell down from 24 to 'NIL', while dediments were not at all visible."

Mr. N. K. Karode, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes:—"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedi, Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State (Now, Deputy Political Agent Mahikantha, for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment, the S. P. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of Sugar also decreased and came down almost normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."

CONSULTATION HOURS:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—Ghia Buildings, Opp. N. G. Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"DIABETES" Bombay.

FREE FREE

Purchasers of 36 tins of our well-renowned Ringworm Ointment, price As. 4 per tin, or of 12 Phials of Otto Mushk-hina, Price As. 12 per tube, will be sent.

A WRIST WATCH FREE.

King George Coronation Co.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 17th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-2 17 16
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 15/16
Fcs. Demand	200
American Dollars	417
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	275 1/2
Japan	198
Singapore	180

Market :—Steady.

These rates are excharged on account of Bank holidays.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

17th June, 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p
Brass	3/4	84 8 0
Do.	1	87 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	87 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 8 0
Do.	1 3/4	90 0 0
Do.	2	94 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 17th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	84 8 0
Do.	1	92 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	102 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	103 8 0
Do.	1 3/4	102 0 0
Do.	2	94 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		26 0 0
Nash tala Jolat		56 0 0
Copper English Bars		26 8 0
Brass-Bars		55 0 0
Lead		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazzar Rates

6 30 p. m. 17th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teaseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	12	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowrawood	7	0	0
Barley—	49	0	0
Castorseed	49	0	0
Vras Cotton Seeds	46	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.	10	2	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	16	5	6
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug Sept			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept			
Linseed Dec			

PIECE-GOODS.

BOMBAY, June 16.

There have been no signs of any improvement in the position of the Cloth Market during the past week, in spite of the setting in of the monsoon. The demand has been unsatisfactory and several dealers are of the opinion that brisk demand can only be experienced from August after the monsoon has been proved to be favourable. In the meantime the stocks will have to be carried over, which means locking up of capital and incurring charges, such as interest, godown rent, insurance and other incidental items. Several lots have been offered for sale from Karachi and Calcutta at lower rates and it is reported that some goods have been purchased by Bombay dealers. Here and there some parcels have changed hands in the bazaar at current rates. The money market has been easier, but in spite of that the deliveries have been poor.

The Manchester Market has been firm and makers have not been inclined to go in for fresh business owing to the coal strike and the labour trouble in Lancashire. Sellers are not in a position to guarantee deliveries. Late shipments owing to the strike will mean small arrivals in the near future, which will have a strengthening effect on the market here. With cheaper cotton and lower wages later on, makers will be enabled to quote lower rates, the more so as the China market has been quiet for many months, owing to heavy stocks held in Shanghai. With regard to the dispute regarding cotton wages, the Government had invited the employers and the cotton operatives on the 6th instant to meet Mr. Macnamara separately. On the 7th instant, the Operatives had a conference with him and the Employers were to meet him the next day. After that it was expected that there will be a conference of both the parties at Manchester on 13th June. The representatives of the Employers and Operatives are said to have resumed negotiations in Manchester with regard to the amount of reduction in wages. The employers desire 53d. reduction in the pound and the operatives only 42d. The difference at the start was 23d, but has now diminished to 11d. between the employers' and the operatives' figures for reduction The employers have declined arbitration and the Conference has been adjourned until Tuesday, the 14th instant.

The proceedings are expected to be prolonged, but optimism prevails in regard to a satisfactory issue.

It is interesting to note that the depression in the trade has forced a Bradford manufacturer to advertise for sale his Yorkshire woollen serge in suit lengths direct to customers. The advertisement offers inducements for more quantity thus:—Price 25/6 for 3½ yard suit length. Superior quality 31. If 3 lengths are ordered the linings are supplied free. Postage 3/6. If 6 lengths in one order sent post free. Money returned if not satisfied".

At the meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association held on Tuesday last the Gujerati agreement drawn by the Solicitors, regarding the penalty of Rs 25,000 for contravention of the resolutions, was read and it was decided to distribute a printed copy of the same to the members and the meeting was postponed for a week, when it is expected that the signatures will be taken. The agreement sets forth the two resolutions regarding the two-shillings exchange and empowers the members to claim, even in a court of law, the penalty from the defaulting member, with full liberty to make use of the amount recovered in the way to be decided upon by the majority of the members. As the resolutions have been passed by all the members of the Association, they are bound to sign the agreement, as otherwise they will become the laughing stock of everybody. Those dealers who hesitate to sign will no doubt be considered as black sheep and will be presumed to have privately contravened the resolution, and it will then be the duty of the Committee to investigate closely into the dealings of such dealers with a view to find out the default and then to deal very severely with such members. So far about a dozen members only have come forward and paid the penalty of Rs. 51, but it is certain that there aremany others in the same boat and the sooner they show their hands, the better for them. The fact is that several dealers have been unduly pressed by some Importing Firms to act in contravention of the resolutions by threatening to take proceedings against them, and even now the seeds of discord are being sown amongst the dealers by interested parties for their own benefit. The merchants, in their own interests, should abide by the resolutions. The rate of exchange has been fluctuating, with little signs as to what course it will take in the near future. This uncertainty has been causing a good deal of anxiety in trade circles.

Although the resolution of the 7th December last has expressed on opinion that it was not desirable to purchase goods which were offered for sale in auctions on account of the dealers. In view of this it is interesting to note that in the advertisement of the auctioneers for sale by public auction of 11 cases cotton suitings on account and at the risk of a defaulting indentor and by order of the office concerned, there appears a paragraph drawing the attention of the merchants to the fact that "the said merchant had converted the draft in Rupees and deposited the goods with a bank in Rupee Loan account on the 12th August 1920, and this being much before the resolution passed by the Indian piece-goods merchants association on the 22nd December 1920, it cannot prevent merchants from buying these goods."

The British Exports credit scheme has been the subject of much discussion and from the communique issued by the Government on 13th instant it is evident that the remarks attributed to the Premier were in reality made by Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, but that does not minimise the gratuitous insult hurled on the commercial community of India by a Gemtlem of His Majesty's Government, although the Government of India have dissociated themselves from these observations. Referring to the telegram of the piece-goods Association, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed a telegram to the Finance Department of the Government of India, wherein, on the plea of removing misunderstanding, they they have cast aspersions on the members of the association. They state that their committee desire to reiterate the principle of the sanctity of contracts and strongly deprecate the association's statements that their present policy of refusing to settle except at an arbitrary rate of exchange differs in any way from wholesale repudiation of contracts, which are in sterling. A reply to this will be found in the letter dated 8th June 1921 addressed by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Secretary to the Goverament of India, Finance Department. wherein it is stated that "Indian merchants have never repudiated contracts and it is perfectly gratuitous to assume thattheir refusal to pay except at the rate, which the Government have declared to be the rate, which t' Government have declared to be the legal rate amounted to repudiation of contrats". The rate at which the dealers have invariably offered to meet their obligations cannot be said to be "arbitrary", but can be rightly termed "official and legal" rate, moreover, it should not be for gotten that several salesmen and heads of Importing Firms had induced buyers to enter into contracts, on the explicit understanding that, in accordance with the action of the Government, the rate of exchange will not go under two shillings. And, now when everything has gone wrong it comes with very bad grace from the month of these firms to say that the contracts are in sterling and the invoices must be met in sterling, and that the buyer is not entitled to tender rupees against sterling contracts at any arbitrary rate of exchange. The merchants have become victims of misrepresentation and are deserving of pity than censure.

The Cloth Markets were closed on Thursday and Friday owing to holidays.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys an Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p
Ralli's Fast No 2900	38	3 1/8	16 0 0
" 104, 040	45	"	18 8 0
" No 33 000	45	"	17 8 0
" " 2730	37	"	14 0 0
Graham's No. 6726	38	"	15 8 0
" Yellow Horse"	43	36	
" No. 2310	4	3 1/2	
Dewkaran' "BBB"	38	"	26
" "BE"	"	"	
Bombay Co.'s No. 2588	44	3 1/4	
" No. 1593	39	37 1/2	15 8 0
" No. 5508	38	37 1/2	14 0 0
Ritchie's No. 610	39	37 1/2	
" " 4402	41	"	16 0 0
" " 1866	33	37	
Forbes' " 551	38	37 1/2	
Lyon's "thunker"	39	"	

GREY DRILL—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	38	40	26 0 0
Ralli's Mustid No. 438	36	40	16 0 0
Ritsee's "Elephant	39	40	23 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22	11 8 0
" " 19	46	22	10 8 0
" " 188	40	22	
686	44	22	10 6 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1562	32	42	32 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	38 0 0
Ralli's No. 6889	33	42	21 8 0
Forbes K.B. 102	36	40	
" 151	32	40	22 8 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	18	10 6 0
" No. 60	44	18	11 8 0
" No. 609	54	18	12 8 0
" No. 6008	54	18	14 0 0
" No. 68	63	98	
" No. 1376	37	18	5 0 0
" No. 816	36	39	11 8 0
" No. 1466	36	"	9 0 0
" No. 5552	40	39	14 0 0
" No. 728			15 8 0
" No. 1705	93	22	22 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1858	97	18	5 0 0
" No. 119	37	18	7 0 0
" No. 222	39	18	7 8 0
" No. 339	47	18	8 0 0
" M/4M 39," 4/," 40,"	44	18	9 12 0
" No. 95	52	25	13 0 0
" No. 86999	56	18	7 8 0
" No. 86999			8 0 0
" No. 775	40	18	8 0 0
" No. 875	45	18	8 8 0
" No. 975	50	18	9 0 0
" No. 615			9 0 0
Graham's "Belone"	58	20	
" No. 143	34	18	11 0 0
" No. 452	39	18	11 0 0
Greaves' No. 5958	37	18	6 2 0

WHITE JANEIROOS

Ralli's No. 5979/5982	37	18	5 9 0
" " Nos. 81/81	"	"	5 2 0
" No. 1000	"	"	4 10 0
" No. 39440 T B	38	22	8 10 0
Graham's Nos. 86/8888	38	18	6 8 0
05050/97079			
" Savannah"			11 0 0
" "Rose" W/WWW	38	18	7 8 0
" No. 50000	"	"	8 8 0
" Nos 33820/88850/33820	"	"	9 8 0
Lyon's Nos. 6545/5008/6767	38	18	
Greaves' Nos 50000/50000			5 8 0
" No 8000 T B	38	22	8 12 0
Ritchie's Nos 3500/4510/5520	39	18	5 8 0
B. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5626			
"Motor Car"	"	"	5 0 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"	"	

The above quotations are on bazaar terms with discount of 2½ per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

WOMEN AND KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see Mahatma Gandhi's reference to me in his speech at Ghatkopar—in today's issue and I have to say that there was no body with me and that I was alone—and had an entirely Swadeshi costume—I mean mill made—and not Khaddar certainly. I had a pair of Peshawari shoes costing 1/4/0 skirt and bodice hand embroidered of Rs. 7 a dopatta of Rs. 3 and a Benares scarf over my costume (a present from a friend). We appreciate Mahatma's commands re: Khaddar and I have 2 costumes of it which I cannot possibly wear every day of my life owing to apparent difficulties and if I cant do so at present when I am living in a small room 12 feet square (!!) I hope to be able to do so as soon as our house is ready and I will not be a hypocrite by going to Mahatmaji in Khaddar when I cannot use Khadi every moment of my life. would rather wear Khadi behind his back than in front of him for I use it for my own good and not to please him or anyone else if a certain style made my costume look luxurious and rich I cannot help it! Re. his reluctance in accepting my invitation to speak to a woman's meeting under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha on the plea that they will not all wear Khadi and that they will not give away *all* theirjewels. I had, however, explained the situation to Mahatmaji and I am repeating again on behalf of my Indian sisters—that owing to a wrong method of education and bringing up—and owing to the criminal system of repression—our women have compulsorily been draping themselves in finery and aping the mannerisms of the West. The inborn quality of Indian womanly retiredness and patriaichal feelings will not permit even base woman to entirely disregard the wishes and commands of even a bad husband. If the men were to give sarees of Khadi to their women the whole of Bombay will today be clothed in Khadi and if the men were to keep *all* the jewels in the possession of the women (as one would imagine as natural consequence) and allow them the liberty—the women *would* give away the jewels at such a crisis and I know from personal experience that the Indian woman is still a Padmini and a Khansa capable of voiceless sacrifices—but she is incapable of any action whatsoever. Her position at home is similar to the position of the British subject under British rule!—Yours, etc.,

ATIYABEGUM F. RAHAMIN.

Aiwane Rafaat,
Bombay, June 16.

"OUR INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in your today's issue what the Director of Industries has to say in defence of his subordinate the Superintendent of Fisheries. In your leader, you have ably met his contentions. The Director supports the action of Mr. Walke in protecting and reserving the oyster beds at Tadri hinting that the temptation of an extensive trade in shells was sure to lead to the destruction of valuable oyster beds Then, again, these are being preserved in public interest! Where is the guarantee that in proper time, oysters would be allowed to be removed? In this unfortunate land, the exploitor carries the day and in public interest, he would one day buy up these beds from Government and carry on a paying trade. Naturally, the Director of Industries has no first-hand knowledge of the actual state of things and he relies on his subordinate for the information that it is for the shells and not for molluse that the oyster regions are being invaded by the poor folk. He can as well say that the slaughter houses are maintained and worked because of the demand for cattle bones and bonemeal! As a matter of fact, the trade in shells to Goa is the direct result of cruel forest laws. Formerly oyster and other shells were used for chunam and a number of kilns could be seen in almost every village all along the coast where such shells were available. But, thanks to the forest laws, owing to the prohibitive price of fuel, the chunam industry is totally given up by the poor people who generally interested themselves in the trade as they could not afford to buy the necessary quantity of fuel required for baking the shells. As a result, Kanara does not now produce sufficient quantity of chunam required for building purposes. Mud plaster and cowdung wash are resorted to in the majority of cases. The small quantity of chunam available is sold at a much higher rate than before. The discontinuance of chunam industry has naturally led to the accumulation of shell-stock and this is purchased by chunam merchants in Goa, at a very low price. Such shells are exported from Sunkeri, Tadri, Bebkeri and other places in Kanara and yield some small freight to the country crafts. But Mr. Walke has killed two birds with one shot. He has deprived the poor fisherwomen of an occupation and also hit the owners of country boats. It is really cruel that both the Kiln industry should go and shell export should be stopped, just to satisfy departmental hobbies Will the Minister in charge of this department care to look into the matter and by his spirit of cooperation induce the Government to be just and humane? Let us wait and see what fruits the New Era yields.—Yours, etc.,

DISTRESSED.

Bombay, June 16.

"THE SOCIAL CANKER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Gopal Krishna seems to have very funny ideas on the subject of which he writes. He speaks about the dangers awaiting the man who outrages the laws of nature. I wonder which laws refers to as I have never heard of any concerning prostitution! Everybody admits that prostitution is an evil though some may think it a necessary evil in the present stage of sociey, but when it comes to ways of eradicating it, one has to begin at the right end and consider the fundamental causes which lead to it. To begin with let me differ from your correspondent and all traditional moralists who condemn wholesale all couples who do not think it necessary to marry. The modern man is going to emancipate himself sooner or later from all superstitions about the sanctifying virtues of religious ceremonies. All that we can condemn is that there should be any money transactions connected with an act which should entirely depend on the natural inclimation of the persons concerned.

Why then is a price placed on the inclination of the woman? Obviously because the woman is socially not considered free to follow her inclinations in this respect. That being so, a woman who goes out of the prescribed path is an outcast and cannot marry and has to earn her living in some other way. She finds a difficulty in getting employment and her only resource is to sell herself. This is degrading, but how can it be avoided? Why does a man pay a price for a thing which should not be a sailable article? Because there are plenty of people who cannot get it in the way prescribed by society and they have to satisfy a natural appetite quite as legitimate as hunger. If food was monopolized by a few, the natural consequence would be that people would steal. Another cause of prostitution is man's natural love of variety, and this is why it is not enough to make every boy and girl marry young as Mr Gopal Krishna suggests (even if that were possible) in order to get rid of prostitution which is not entirely supported by unmarried men as your correspondent seems to imagine.

To conclude: To eradicate prostitution, women should be taught some profession and be better paid than they are now, so that they will not be forced to bind themselves for life to a man for a living. They should be free, that is they should, without any fear of social ostracism, be able to dispose of their body as they think fit. So long as they are not allowed this liberty, they are slaves. It may be objected that this concerns the future generation and consequently must be regulated by social restrictions. The answer is that society can compel parents, legitimate or not, to support their children, and that these can be avoided if necessary. Those who consider tris programme immoral must take the consequences and put up with prostitution. That is the only alternative, and I think the first more honorable and creditable to humanity.—Yours, etc.

R. D. KARVE.

Poona, June 16.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SWARAJYA FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I like to request you kindly to publish the following few lines in your columns and I trust you will please note the suggestion and make some remarks in the "Notes of the Day", if you think it advisable to do so.

The Tilak Swarajya Fund is being collected in all quarters of India and it may be hoped the amount proposed by Mahatma Gandhi may be collected within the time allotted, I mean, by the end of June. However, if the limit be not reached by the time, I should like all the Municipalities in India to note the deficit and make serious attempts to add their own quota to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. The Municipalities are purely local bodies and the money belonging to the Municipalities comes solely from the people of India. The Municipalities have got every right to dispose of their money in their own way. It is always the case, that the Municipalities have got big amounts in balance kept in the Government treasury at a particular rate of interest. The purpose in hand for which the Municipalities are required to spend a portion of their balance for the Nation's cause and at the Nation's call, is purely a pious, and sacred cause. Again from the point of view of utility, it is the people in the Municipal limits generally that are to be benefited by the help from the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Money is being taken from the people and it is to be distributed among the people, though for a particular purpose.

If in accordance with very suggestion, the Municipalities in India try to keep their own share at the disposal of the nation, the amount of the Fund would reach the fixed limit within a very short time and the Fund will be called to have come from the people, in the real sense of the word.

Will the Municipalities and Municipal Councillors take up the hint and proceed at an early date?—Yours, etc.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Malwa with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood football Leagues Commences. Opening game Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P. Railway Parel. Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 19.

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, 20th annual general meeting, Hirabaug, 3 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, total attendance of different nationalities in May last was 860, males being 674 and 186 females.

SWARAJ SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Volunteers of the above corps are requested to be present to-day at 8-30 p.m., at the offices of the corps at Sandhurst Road.

SHIVAJI'S CORONATION DAY.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Usav Mandal, the Shivaji Cornation Day will be celebrated to-night at 9 o'clock at Goregaokar's Chawl, Dadar.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the 18 representatives of the F Ward Congress Committee on the Provincial C. Committee will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. at the Srinivasa Building, Matunga.

CHURCH SERVICE.

The catholic staff of the Central Bank of India Ltd., will celebrate their first annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of the sacred Heart of Jesus at the St. Anne's Church Byculla Sunday the 19th instant at 8-30 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay on Sunday the 9th instant at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Shriman Atma Ramji will deliver a lecture on Arya Samaj Swarup.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

At 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in the Servants of India Society's Hall Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Mr. N. R. Kulkarni well deliver a lecture on "Citizens Cooperative Hospitals and Mutual Benefit Dispensaries, Shriyut Laxmidas Tairsee presiding.

DADAR PICKETTING.

A grand procession of all the enlisted and intending volunteers for picketing will start from the congress committee office Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar at 7-30 a.m. and will go round the whole toward and come back at 10-30 a.m. All are requested to be present at the office at 7 a.m.

"HEALTH AND HYGIENE."

Under the anspices of the "Jana Seva Mandal" Mr. S. H. Jhabwala B. A. will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Health and Hygiene" on behalf of the "Sanitary Association at "Kaudiwadi near Bai Kahaubai Lohana Orphanage" on the 19th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Currimbhoy Ring. Dept. C. C. Society Ltd., was held in the compound of the above Institute on the 10th instant at 6-15 p.m. Mr. Dhondi Bapoo Mhaske, a jobber, presided. Messrs. S. B. Kulkarni, N. D. Kadam, N. S. Varadkar explained to the audience the advantages of co-operation and Mr. Kondaji, the Master head jobber, Mahomadbhoy Ring. Dept., impressed upon them the advisablity of joining such societies.

The meeting of the Pearl Mill Women's Co-operative Society was called on the 11th instant at 12 noon in the Mill premises. Mr. C. S. Devarukhker explained to the members the advantage by starting such societies and formally declared the Registration of their society and expressed satisfaction and congratulated the women workers for taking a lead in the co-operative movement.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of forty-five cases of breach of the Motor Vehicles Act. The following gentlemen were convicted:—

Mr. Dayal Coover for failing to register his car for 1921, fined Rs. 3. Mr. Hadi C. Tyebji for failing to register his car for 1921, fined Rs. 3. Govind Balaji for driving a car belonging to Mr. Virji Kanji in a rash and negligent manner, fined Rs. 15. Kalyan for driving a car belonging to Mr. Jinatlal Partapsy, with a dim tail light, fined Rs. 8. Mr. Ramji Bajoo with driving a car belonging to Dawoodbhoy Nensi with dazzling headlights, fined Rs. 8. Mr. Amaji Gopal with driving a car belonging to the Manager of Tarachand and Company, with dazzling headlights and without a tail light, fine Rs. 8. Sewa Singh Fateh Singh with driving car belonging to Mr. Narandass V. Desse without a rear light, fined Rs. 8. Hari Sagoon with driving a car belonging to the Manager Rahindulla and Company, with a dim tail light, fined Rs. 8. Abdul Vahid Abdul Majid for driving car belonging to the Manager, Crosfield and Company without re-registering it for 1921, warned and discharged. The same accused was convicted for driving the above-named car in a rash and negligent manner, viz., turning the corner of New Queens Road at the rate of 25 miles an hour, fined Rs. 20. Mr. Amuluck Jani for driving his car without regulation number plated, (i.e. numbers too small) and for not registering the car for 1921 fined Rs. 5. Mr. Jinatlal Partapsy for driving his car without re-registering it for 1921, warned and discharged. Captain G. Moulson, R.A.M.C., for driving his car without a driving license in his possession, warned and discharged. Mr. Manekji P. Cama for not re-registering his car for 1921, fine Rs. 15.

BOMBAY SHIPPING GUIDE.

From the 1st of August next the "Bombay Shipping Guide" will be under the management of Messrs. Glenderhill, A. M. Hicken and Co., who have undertaken to publish it on a larger scale. In addition to the news now given, information dealing with various other subjects, such as, Auction Sales, Government Securities, share questions of different companies will be published daily, and also the latest shipping intelligence. An "Information Bureau" will be opened for the benefit of the regular subscribers.

The Guide will give all necessary information about, among other things, exchange, vessels in Docks, Arrival and Departure of steamers, dates of completion of Discharge of cargo, steamers entered for Exports and Imports, Postal Notices, Vessels in the steam, commodities and services offered by Select Firms, current Topics, Freight Quotations, Dates on which applications for survey and claim bills become Time-barred, steamers Expected, forward Sailings, Part-clearances, list of unclaimed cargo, Barllion Quotations, statistics of Exports and Imports from and into Bombay, steamer movements, Transhipment Advice and Sailings from Out-Ports.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The 20th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at the "Hira Bag" (junction of Girgaon Back Road and Kandewadi Road) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 19th instant for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Managing Committee's 19th annual report and the audited accounts for the year 1920, (2) to elect the Managing Committee and Auditors for the next year After the business of this meeting is over, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Mandali will be held at the same place to pass condolence resolutions re: the deaths of two of the Mandali workers, (2) to consider the resignation of Mr. S. W. Diwadkar of the Trusteeship of the Mandali and to elect Mr. S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, for the office, (3) to consider certain additions and alterations proposed by the Managing Committee in the Mandli's Trustees and (5) to consider the advisability of establishing a "Foreign Education Fund" under the auspices of the Mandali. All members are requested to attend punctually.

CRUSHED BETWEEN RAILWAY BUFFERS.

On Thursday evening several Railway hamals were carrying a luggage from No 1 platform of the Colaba Station to the Lost Luggage Office, which was beyond the fifth platform. When other hamals crossed all the platforms and one of them, named, Bhav Fakir, was just crossing the fifth platform he had to pass between two wagons one of which suddenly moved backwards. Bhav was crushed between the two wagons and died on the spot. No warning was given when the wagon was moved,

At an inquest held yesterday by the local Coroner regarding Bhav's death, the jury returned a verdict of death caused by his having been crushed between the buffers of two waggons.

The jury added a rider that the hamals have to cross the lines when taking luggage to the Lost Luggage Office and that warning should have been given in this case before the wagons were moved.

FATAL ASSAULT.

The Coroner concluded the inquest regarding the circumstances attending to the death of Hassam Cassum, who was alleged to have been done to death by three Kamatis on the 14th instant at 12th Kamatipura Lane.

Further evidence recorded by the jury showed that on the night in question, the deceased's brothers had met the deceased at a tea shop, where the deceased was employed and they left the shop after some time, saying that they would attend a cinema. After they went a little distance they were told that Hassan was being beaten and on coming back they found the deceased lying on the ground and that Govind and another Kamati were beating him with sticks. The assailants then ran away.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the fracture of the skull resulting from blows inflicted with sticks by the suspect Govind and another man Safia who were aided and abetted by a third man Abia.

THEOSOPHICAL DISCOURSES

Under the auspices of the Dharmalaya Lodge T. S., Mr. Waman Ramchandra Kirtiker will continue his discourses on the story of Agastya as told in Mahabharat at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), every Saturday from to-day.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

SENDS £8,000 FOR SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has issued the following communique:—

Mahtma Gandhi, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, and Maulana Azad Sobhani, Mr. Goverdhan Das, Dr. Kitlew Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jairam Das, Maulvi Abdul Kadir, Maulvi Mohamed Ali, and Mr. Mohamed Ismail Khan, amongst others attended an important meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee at the Chotani House, Khadak on the 15th instant. The Committee voted a message of congratulations to His Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan on the occasion of the birth of a son and heir to the Throne of Afghanistan, to be sent through His Excellency the Envoy.

The prepared and consolidated statement of Accounts for the year 1920, with necessary sanctions was ordered to be placed before the auditors to be subsequently published.

FRONTIER GRIEVANCES.

A Commission of Enquiry consisting of Nawab Mohamed Ismail of Meerut as President, and Mr. V. J. Patel, Dr. Mohamed Alum of the National Muslim University, and Maulana Salmatullah of Firangi Mahal as members was appointed to proceed immediately to the Frontier Province for investigating the disabilities and hardships being undergone by the people of the Frontier Province, specially with reference to the recently reported events.

The Standing Non-co-Operation Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee was asked to submit a report at the meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference at Karachi regarding the steps to be taken in the event of the declaration of war and the starting of hostilities to assist Greece by the British Government against the Government of Angora.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

A sum of £8000, is being cabled as an Id Present to His Excellency Djami Bey at Rome for the relief of Smyrna sufferers. A cable is also being sent to His Imperial Majesty the Khilafat-ul-Musal-e-min offering Id-ul-Fiter greetings and informing His Majesty of the transmission of £8000 to Seth Chotani c/o His Excellency Djami Bey for the Smyrna relief fund as anw Id Present from the Mussalmans of India, and assuring His Imperial Majesty of the continued, steadfast fealty of the Indian Muslims to his person and throne, and their unceasing concern and anxiety regarding the threatened attack of the British Government against the Angora Government, and their resolve to persevere in upholding the prestige and honour of the Khilafat, and the preservation of the Holy Places and the Jazirat-ul-Arab.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

CONFERENCE CIRCULAR LETTER NO, 11

The Committee of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference have the pleasure to convey their thanks to the various gentlemen, societies and other institutions for the interesting subjects they had been good enough to suggest for discussion at the ensuing Conference proposed to be held at Poona. Most of these subjects have been included in the accompanying list, only some of them being omitted, either because they were discussed at the prerious Conferences, or contained such self-evident statements as did not admit of discussion. A few suggestions of a practical nature have also been dropped.

Short, suggestive notes are invited on the subjects included in the list, with a request to forward them so as to reach the Institute on or before the 15th of July. No lengthy essays or papers are required. The notes may kindly be typed or written legibly on one side of the paper and signed by the writer. Any person may write notes on one or more subjects, but notes on more than one subject may not be written on the same paper.

The Conference Committee has fixed 22nd, 23rd and 24th of August 1921 as the dates of the session of the Conference, in supersession of the dates previously announced. July 24th has been fixed for electing delegates by societies, and the names of persons elected together with their addresses should be communicated through the Assistant Registrar of the Division concerned. Other bodies entitled to elect delegates are requested to communicate the names direct to the Institute so as to reach on or before the 1st of August 1921.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers let the public know the extent of the truth (if any) that lay in the rumour that arose during the regime of the then Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham), that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme (now again on the council) was sanctioned by the Bombay and the Indian Governments, but was rejected by the then Secretary of State, on the ground of the scheme being too extravagant and unnecessary.

Dame rumour went so far as to state that had the scheme been sanctioned, Sir George Clarke would have resigned and returned to Bombay as the head of the syndicate formed for the purpose of carrying out the said scheme.

One has to remember that Sir Pherozesha Mehta was then alive and the game could not succeed before the eagle eyes of Sir Mehta.—Yours &c.

K. N. W.

Charity match between Calcutta and Mohanbagan last Saturday realised Rs. 7,140. Running and loco. staff of Messrs. Martin and Co.'s light railways at Calcutta stopped work to-day.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI AND MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

Intimation is received that prosecution launched by the Madras Government against Principal Gidwani is withdrawn.

FRONTIER NEWS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

A communique says:—

Waziristan, Wana:—The shortage of foodstuffs in the Wana area is causing hostile tribesmen a considerable amount of distress, a factor which may possibly influence them in considering the advisability of compliance with our terms. No cases of sniping or of attacks on our troops had been reported since the 9th June.

Waziristan Mahsud:—A picquet near Sarwekai was attacked during early hours on the 9th June. The enemy used bombs and made three attacks, all of which were successfully beaten off. Three Indian other ranks of the 2nd/30th Punjabis were wounded. None of our picquets near Kotkai, some six miles N. W. west of Jandola, fired on an enemy party. On the 8th June, the Mahsuds had one casualty. A party of troops were attacked near the Ladha Camp on 11th June. Our men immediately engaged enemy, and drove them off. Friendly Mahsuds from a neighbouring village cooperated. One Indian other rank was killed.

Zhob:—The raider Ahmed Jan Safi, a small tribe of Zhob Pathans, has recently been in the vicinity of Loo Band with a gang of Kakar Fararis. His object was to interview a tribal Jirga of Kakars. The principal Zhob tribe assembled there under Sirdar Muhammad Khan in order to enlist their help in making his peace with Government. The Kakar Fararis, outlaws of Kakar tribe, absconded to Afghanistan in 1919 and included a number of Militia and Zhob scouts deserters. Information has now been received that Sardar Muhammed Khan and (Loe Band) Katear Jirga have persuaded a number of these men to return to their homes in Zhob. So far, about 150 including 50 Militia and scouts deserters have come in, and most of them have brought their families with them. More are expected to follow shortly. Loe Band is near the Afghan border and about 100 miles west of Fort Sandeman. Information has now been received that Sher Jan Kharoti with a Lashkar of 300 men entered Zhob valley, via Shaighalu on 14th June, some 30 miles south west of Fort Sandeman. His objective is once again probably Mekhtar. Zhob military authorities have the matter in hand. Mekhtar is about 60 miles south southeast of Fort Sandeman in a direct line.

Bannu:—Fighting is again reported in the vicinity of Saidge which is 14 miles to west of Bannu on Tochi road. Our casualties were as follows:—Armoured car British other ranks killed one, 4th Rajputs British Officers wounded one Indian, officers killed one, Indian other ranks killed nine, Indian other ranks wounded five, 130th Baluchis Indian Officers killed one, Indian other ranks killed one, Indian other ranks wounded seven. The enemy who probably consisted of Mahsuds and Tori Khel Wazirs were repeatedly caught by our fire during their retirement and their losses must have been heavy. They left five dead men on the ground.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

There was a slightly better inquiry in the coal shares market, Bhulanbararee showing a good advance in price. Jute shares were steady with a fairly large turnover reported in Howrah. In the miscellaneous section cotton were again in inquiry, Dunbar closed firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjourh 19/12, Bengal Nagpore 83, Bhulanbararee 45/4, Burrakur 47/8, Bengal 870, Gopalichak 9/8, Kalaphari 16/12, Karanpura 30/8, Nestooria 10.

Jute:—Anglo India 277/8, Clive 153, s.l., Dalhousie 320, Empire, 49, Fort William (pref.) 101, Gourpore 662, Howrah 34/2, Howrah 7 per cent. pref. 98, Hoogly 85, Kamarhatty 640, Lansdowne 237, Nuddea 36/8, Reliance pref. 96/8, Standard 340, Waverley 8/4.

Tea:—Bisunath 10, Jutlibari 5/12.

Miscellaneous Section:—Assam Saw Mills 9/8, small odd lots, Benares Cotton Silk 2/6 dis, British India ord 1036, def. 15/4, British Burma 1st turn 7 per cent. pref. 101/8, Clive Engineering 6/12, Central Province Cement 7/12, Calcutta Industrial Bank 9 dis, Dunbar Cotton 400, Hatirkool Oil 8/12, Hume Pipes 9/4, Imperial Bank (country) 268, Imperial Bank Rights 126, Indian Iron 63, Kesoram Cotton 14/8, Marshall Sons (India) 7/12, Russa 106, Triton Insurance 79.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57, small lots 57/4, War Bonds 1925 100/4 and 1928 100/4 per cent.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

LOKAMANYA TILAK RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

The Shala begins regular work from 17th inst, at Minerva Mansions (1st floor) Sandhurst Road, opposite Parekh Hospital at 11-30 a.m. Parents are requested to send their daughters at that time.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge this morning.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU CLUBS ASS'N V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A BROKEN MATCH.

The Hindu Clubs Association met the Hindu Gymkhana in a cricket match yesterday on the latter's ground when there gathered a good host of spectators. The game would have been an interesting one as both the parties consisted of a number of our veteran cricketers but the inclement weather spoilt it before all the visitors who took their turn first, could finish batting. Although the play lasted only for a short time the home-team made a fine display of bowling. Wagle's success in disposing of four of his opponents excited some enthusiasm, but Godambe counter-balanced it by giving 33 runs for only two wickets. Mazumdar did well by catching out Parekh, who was upto now pushing on promisingly. Visitors:—

THE SCORES.

Rao c Shroff b Wagle	3
Gandhi b Godambe	0
Jai c Nadkarni b Wagle	19
Dongre c Mahale b Godambe	12
Pardeshi run out	26
Parekh c Mazumdar b Kantak	24
Shete c Godambe b Wagle	4
Bagdu b Wagle	0

The game had to be abandoned at this stage owing to rain.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	O.	M.	W.
Wagle	34	11,2	1	4
Godambe	33	13	1	2
Kantak	9	2	0	1

ENGLISH RACING.

ROYAL HUNT CUP PROBABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

The Royal Hunt Cup probables are as follows:—

Square Measure	Blank
Orpesus	F. Leach
Paragon	E. Tialding
Glan Merin	Donoghue
Lacrosse	Carslake
Glorious Second or Imiginaire	Ashworth
Fancyman	Strydon
Vales Sure	F. Bullock
Daylight Patrol	Hulme
Kingston Black	Ringstead
Vivaldi	Beary
Clarion	Lane
Highlander	Mason
Tete a Tete	Prag
Silver Jug	Whalley
Proconsul	V. Smyth
Illuminator	K. Robertson
Senhora	Speck
Hasty Match	Lister
Palmides	Rose
Service Kit	Weston
North Waltham	Crickmere
Beau Regard	Elliot
Cobblers Wax	F. L. Bullock
Picardy or Perfect Knight	T. Morgan
Royal Ashe	Blank

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

Monsoon has strengthened in central parts of the country and a disturbance is apparently forming near head of the Bay. A western depression is affecting extreme north of India. Yesterday's disturbance in the centre of the Arabian Sea has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma. West of Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of United Provinces, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Provinces, east Central Provinces, Coorg and on North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in west of United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Mergui, Akyab one, Tavoy, Moulmein, Bhamo and Shillong two, Cherrapunji seven, Silchar one, Coxs Bazar three, Jessore three quarters, Chittagong, Balasore one, Benares a half, Mainpuri one and a half, Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Charat a half, Murree a quarter, Khandwa two, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Chanda one and a half, Saugor, Ratnagiri and Mangalore one, Calicut one and a half, Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Some extension in Lower Bengal, southwest Rajputana and east Punjab.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS

A Post Office Notification, dated Simla, the 13th June, 1921, states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 13th June 1921, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head Foreign Money Orders, the following shall be substituted:—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof Rs. 1—9—0."

The Government order recording the report on emigration and immigration in the Madras Presidency for the year 1920 just published, shows that during the year no indentured emigration took place to the West Indies and Fiji. 777 emigrants returned from Natal in two ships. As in previous year there was no emigration to the French Colonies.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

CONVINCING VICTORY FOR AUSTRALIA.

WOOLLEY'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 11.

The weather was brilliant though rather close when the second Test Match commenced at Lord's to-day. Twenty-seven thousand people managed to gain admission to the ground which was packed to suffocation. England won the toss and the wicket being in perfect condition Douglas elected to have the first knock. An enterprising start was made, but after twenty minutes play disaster overtook England and three wickets were down for 25. Runs were difficult to get, the Australian bowling and fielding being magnificent and at the end of the first hour only 35 runs appeared on the board. Douglas and Woolley made a determined stand which produced eighty-three runs in 105 minutes, but when Douglas left a little procession began to the pavilion. Woolley could get no one to stay with him. He went in first wicket down and was the last man out for a magnificent innings of ninetyfive which included ten fours. Douglas batted soundly for his 34. Armstrong bowled in puzzling fashion for eighteen overs, twelve of which were maidens. He claimed one wicket for nine runs. Mailey had four wickets for 55. Macdonald four for 58 and Gregory one for 51. The innings lasted in all 218 minutes.

In striking contrast to the English stilted style of batting the Australians gave a delightfully free display and when stumps were drawn for the day they had scored 191 for three wickets despite seven bowling changes. Bardsley claimed 88 by brilliant cricket.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

LONDON, June 13.

To-day it was again evident that the accommodation provided at Lord's was absolutely inadequate and there was a recurrence of Saturday's confusion, the police having to intervene. At ten o'clock the principal queue was a mile long and three deep. The weather was cloudy but the wicket was in perfect condition.

The recommencement was sensational—Bardsley and Armstrong being out without a run being scored. Gregory played rather streaky cricket for 52, while a last wicket partnership between Carter and Macartney produced 53 runs. The Australian innings closed for 342 and when stumps were drawn for the day England were 243 runs for eight wickets.

DETAILS OF THE SCORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

At the close of the first day's play between England and Australia at Lord's, England had all been dismissed for 187 while Australia had scored 193 for three wickets.

At the end of second day's play on June 13th, the Australian innings had concluded for, 342 while England had made 243 for eight wickets.

On the third day the English innings finished for 283 and Australia gained the necessary 129 runs to win for the loss of two wickets.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Worcester beat Gloucester by eight wickets.

RESULTS OF THE FINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

In the final of the Ladies' Doubles in the Kent Tennis Championship at Beckenham Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Peacock 6/3, 6/4.

In the final of the Men's Doubles Shimidzu and Hunter beat Barrett and Norton 6/4, 3/6, 6/1. Shimidzu's volleying was delightful.

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110 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
SATURDAY JUNE, 18, 1921.

DYERISM AGAIN.

"The callous indifference in the name of impartiality, shown to the immediate wants of the labourers, even assuming that they were in the wrong, the charge of the Gurkhas and the hackneyed defence of the necessity of using force against a perfectly helpless people, mark out the Government as barbarous and utterly unworthy of respect. . . There is no doubt that the next few months will witness, either a transformation in the system of Government so that the meanest will count as much as the loftiest, or a conflict with it such as the world has never seen before."—Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India."

"The inhuman atrocities of which we have all heard were committed at dead of night in the presence of the Commissioner, the Magistrate and the Railway Officials, after the lights were put out, after all outsiders were turned out of the Station yard, and at a time when most of the coolies, men, women and children were asleep. No opportunity was given to them to clear out. It is worthy of note that the order was given by the Commissioner Mr. De and the Magistrate Mr. Wares. The Railway Officials stood by to see this outrage committed and allowed the station yard to be used for such inhuman purpose without any protest of any kind and without any opposition whatsoever. What happened next morning is graphically set out in Srijut Akhil Chandra Dutt's interview, which shows clearly that the officials at first wanted to deny the whole thing and they then admitted almost everything which is material....

They said they wanted to create an impression on the coolies very much the same way in which General Dyer created "an impression" at Amritsar and they ended the interview with a vulgar threat of letting the Gurkhas loose into the town. The righteous indignation of the people can better be imagined than described." Mr. C. R. Das.

Bengal is to be congratulated on the gallant aid she has been able to render to thousands of labourers who, to escape oppression, left the tea-districts of Cachar and Sylhet. The achievement is the more creditable because of the malignant forces which are striving to break the exodus. Between five and six thousand "coolies" consisting of men, women and children, left the gardens of Chargola early in May and assembled at Chandpur which is the outlet towards the plains. The responsibility of relief and repatriation was on specious grounds left by Government to private charity, and the problem became formidable when a big hold-up of the people was contrived through the influence of vested interests. Famished and cholera-stricken, the labour force from the gardens was, according to certain strategists, to be bottled up for a chastening period at Chandpur. It was predicted that the labourers would be coerced by their poverty to return and that the exodus was a species of excitement comparable to the Muhajarin movement. In the second week of the exodus, these wiseacres were heard to gloat over the possible outcome of the so-called neutrality of Government and the utter destitution of the people. The local officer in view of the congestion and the peril to public health, recommended quick repatriation even at the cost of Government. Mr. Andrews pleaded for Rs. 5,000 from Government as a contribution and undertook to collect the balance from the public. The Bishop of Assam, who is a paid Government servant, and therefore unlikely to thwart Government policy, warmly recommended repatriation, while the entire Indian public supported that humane course. Unfortunately for the people, the Government of Bengal were in the whirl of the "Darjeeling Season" and, therefore, wholly out of touch with public feeling which could not reach that hub of the Planter's universe. The lotus-eaters were apparently startled and decided to watch events from the heights. The first step they took was to veto the suggestion of repatriation and allow the wretched emigrants to collect at the little town of Chandpur, giving them the option to live or die. The attitude was applauded by the planting interests to whom it was the more welcome because Government were not disposed to appoint an enquiry into the rumours of oppression. By the 19th of May, cholera had broken out in violent form in the town of Chandpur and the first body to organise succour consisted as usual of "extremists." The first batch of "coolies" had, it was said, been guilty of the mortal offence of rushing into a steamer and among those who were at the gangway was Mr. McPherson of the Tea Association, who was there fraternising with local officers and was, as Mr. Das has shown, endeavouring to induce the "coolies" to return to the gardens. In a communique, unabashed in its partisanship, the Government of Bengal said that this evolver of order was "assaulted" by the "coolies," but in a subsequent lucubration of Sir Henry Wheeler a further approximation to truth was made in the form of an admission that the functionary had been merely "hustled." This accidental affront to a gentleman who had no business to be there served as an excuse and incentive for strong action, and the Divisional Commissioner summoned a gang of Gurkhas politely called the military police. At about midnight on the 20th of May, it occurred to the authorities to have an exploit in the station yard where hundreds of "coolies," including the sick, the infirm and children, were sleeping. Sir Henry Wheeler, in a white-washing document, remarks that "it is denied" that the people were sleeping at all that midnight. With the lights quickly turned off, the Gurkhas were let loose by the local officials to dislodge the mass of people. Sir Henry Wheeler hugs to his bosom the information supplied by the offenders that they offered resistance! The lie is given to the plea by the admission of Mr. K. C. De, who ordered the operations, that there was no resistance whatever. In an interview with Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt, the officer present made that candid confession, adding that the motive of the feat was to create an impression. Government have chosen to call the cowardly outrage a "general scuffle." Men, women and children were without notice or formality heavily belaboured with lathies and rifle-ends, and women had to flee leaving their belonging and even little children. Sir Henry Wheeler is satisfied that there was no excessive use of force, though Mr. De had to stop Gurkhas who were engaged in the ruthless assault of individuals.

After a fortnight, Sir Henry went to collect evidence of assault and registered a few cases of trifling injuries, prizing his list as the proof of Gurkha moderation. The fact was that the people in detestation of the outrage rendered voluntary aid and refused to answer the gay and belated challenge of the exonerating official to produce evidence of hurt. If O'Dwyer had after a month, been commissioned to investigate the results of the crawling order, he might have been able to report that no evidence of discomfort could be collected by him. Sir Henry Wheeler crows over the report of trival hurt that he has been able to concoct from the scene of the outrage, but the non-official enquiry is now sifting the cases of injury inflicted by the Gurkhas in their midnight expedition. One is astounded at the easy mendacity of a document which talks of the moderate and inevitable use of force, when the principal official present admits that there was neither provocation nor resistance offered by the miserable wretches who were assaulted at midnight for the noble purpose of "creating an impression." What wonder is it that Government assertions are discredited by the public when they themselves, with an amazing lack of shame, seek to pervert manifest wrong-doing for the protection of the little Dyers who are making life unliveable for the poor? In any other country such a scandalous distortion of the truth would be the doom of the authority producing it, but here we have the whole anti-Indian Press to applaud the rectitude of officials insensible to the sufferings of the poor, so long as the victims are Indians and the aggressors the police or the military. Not a hair of Mr. McPherson was injured when he planted himself in the way of the "coolies", but an allegation of casual hustling was exaggerated as an instance of assault. When numbers of inoffensive wretches are hammered at midnight, the incident is whittled down to a "scuffle." A scuffle involves confused exchange of force as two parties attempt to dislodge each other, but here the Gurkhas did not receive a simple scratch while scores of men, women and children suffered serious injuries. By what process of reasoning can such a result be dismissed as the outcome of a scuffle? Language has no meaning if it is to be thus used irrespective of the facts it professes to represent.

Lord Reading waxed eloquent over the need of even-handed justice in India. If he sifts the facts of the Chandpur atrocity with an unbiassed mind, he will find a signal opportunity of exposing the subterfuge of words which is fashionable among officials when they want to shelter their subordinates and when also they want to magnify annoyance to meddlesome "rulers" as an excuse for barbarous retaliation. Didactic outrages are as godless in conception as preventive massacres. Sir Henry Wheeler affects that the driving out of the "coolies" was appropriate on sanitary grounds, but even a sanitarian as he, who has eclipsed the Minister of Health, owes it to himself to reflect that a midnight "scuffle" is not the most fruitful way of improving the health of a township. It was not any fanatical concern for public health which inspired the particular exploit and the temper that brought forth its endorsement is most despicable. The isolation of cholera cases is most expedient, but how will any member of Lord Ronaldshay's Cabinet appreciate the conduct of municipal officers if a cholera-stricken child of his were hurled out on the road at midnight for the better sanitation of his house?

MORE SPECULATION?

The six per cent. Government Loan opens on Monday, and the clever people who run our finance have to be congratulated on the artificial conditions of "easy" money created for the launching of the loan. The rate is attractive; there are 26 crores of war-bonds for conversion; the banks are thirsting for gilt-edged securities at high rates; In the last five months the Imperial Bank unloaded nearly 4 crores worth of securities and is, therefore, ready to replenish itself; exchange banks have plenty of funds in hand owing to their hold-up at this end, through low exchange for remittances; and there are no treasury bills to absorb money. As there is no limit for the loan, Mr. Hailey, or whoever manages our finance, can plough the market to dust. Let success attend the loan. But if there is an excess of subscriptions above the avowed need of Rs. 15 crores, according to the Financial Statement, or an excess beyond reasonable extra margin, the public will have their misgivings. Bunglers are not efficient custodians of money and too much of it may be as wasteful as too little. One of the reasons of our wishing that the loan should have been confined to India, is the confidence that the Indian money market is capable of meeting the present need of the country as disclosed in the budget. It may be a case of repeated coincidences, but whenever the Government of India blunder, there is some profit to Lombard Street. The example of the seven per cent. loan will be fresh in the minds of our readers. Another juncture of advantage is developing for Lombard Street in connection with the present loan. As we have pointed out before, the London Branch of the Imperial Bank is to work the City for subscriptions to the six per cent. bonds. Taking roughly the current rate of exchange, for every 1s. 3½d. deposited in the London Office, a rupee worth of bonds will be credited in India. If a subscriber pays £64-11-8, he becomes the holder of Rs. 1,000 bonds. It is obviously to his advantage that exchange is weak. What would be his position ten years hence when the bonds are ripe for repayment? He would have got his interest. Suppose that as the result of Haileyan pertinacity, the rupee is worth two shillings gold in 1931 and the investor is paid off. In that event, the investor, besides having enjoyed his interest, would be the happy possessor of £100 (gold), whereas he in 1921 spent only £64-11-8 (sterling) in registering the amount. In any event, we expect the rupee to strengthen above its miserable rate now, and with the rise of each penny in the exchange, the London investor will have a potential enhancement of his capital in India. If this happens, who will pay for the unorganised loot? At the time of last year's loan in August, exchange was not so weak as now and it was, so to speak, a "home-loan" prosecuted in India. Then, of course, we did not have the Imperial Bank to operate in London. The London investor is having an advantage at the time of subscription because exchange happens to be weak. At the time of repayment he will again be lucky, because exchange must necessarily improve, each improvement being his gain. Speculators in Reverse Councils, please note; there is a chance to speculate again and double your fortunes. More need not be said at present.

As to the care with which our interests are protected, compare the seven per cent. sterling loan with the Ceylon Government Loan raised last week in London. Mr. Cook, when challenged, is in the habit of effecting his retreat behind a smoke-screen of words, but even he cannot employ his persiflage to contradict the fact that the credit of India is not inferior to that of Ceylon. What are the terms of the Ceylon Sterling loan raised in London? For £100 of the loan, £97 is payable, the rate of interest being 6 per cent. At parity of sale, the rate of interest is virtually the same. If the Ceylon Government had the misfortune of being governed by the financial pundits of the India Office, the island would have had to bear a 10 per cent. loan, every £100 being liable to be converted after three years into £300 at 5 per cent. stocks. For, that is the discreditable pattern on which India is charged in connection with the seven per cent. loan, with the benefit of the total indebtedness being doubled in the bargain. Is there method in this madness?

RACIAL ARROGANCE.

In the course of a long rigmarole, our local morning contemporary yesterday dilated on the sins of the Non-Co-operators. "The most damaging criticism that can be levelled against the Non-Cooperation movement" the "Times of India" tells us, "is that it is a denial of universal brotherhood." And the proof of this is the Charka which our contemporary says is the symbol of the boycott of foreigners. Granting this, we do not see why this should mean the denial of universal brotherhood. Surely, our contemporary does not suggest that the Indian people are in duty bound to import Manchester goods. And has our contemporary forgotten that it was mainly in the interests of Manchester that the indigenous industry was, with deliberate callousness, and in cold blood, ruined, spreading misery in thousands of Indian homes? Where was universal brotherhood then? And where, in all conscience, has there been any trace of universal brotherhood in the continued denial of their birthright of self-government to Indians or in the arrogant claim of superiority which assumes that the English people have the divine right of "training" Indians to self-government? There cannot be universal brotherhood so long as this evil of racial arrogance which afflicts the Europeans is not exorcised. And hundred Chelmsford Club post-prandial orations will not exorcise it so long as action suited to the word is not forthcoming. Conscious of the hypocritical character of its appeal, our contemporary ends its rigmarole with a threat. We are told that if we continue to non-cooperate, the Briton will—well, present us with another Ireland. Well, that will only show that the Briton is incapable of forgetting anything and learning anything. One thing the policy of Non-Cooperation cannot do, our contemporary adds, "and that is to prove that India appreciates the measure of Home Rule which she has got and is worthy of more." This sentence embodies the spirit of racial arrogance. Let our contemporary be under no delusion. India does not care to *prove* her fitness, nor does she *pray* for any *boon* from the Briton. She is determined to win her right in her own way—whatever the Briton may do or may not do. If the Briton is willing to extend the hand, not of patronage but of mutual helpfulness, trust and, above all, equality, nothing would be better for himself;—in fact, only by doing so will he *prove* his sincerity about "universal brotherhood" and the like. The racial arrogance of the English people, in fact, of the European peoples generally, is the greatest menace to universal brotherhood. There can be only two answers to it—violent opposition or non-violent self-assertion. India has chosen the better, nobler and more effective answer.

Notes of the Day.

British Neutrality.

Mr. Chamberlain, in rely to an avalanche of questions, has declared that the attitude of the British Government throughout has been one of of strict neutrality and that they have no commitments to support the Greeks militarily or financially against the Kemalists. This is very satisfactory so far as it goes. But, as we asked yesterday, if the British Government is neutral how has it permitted a Greek warship to pass through the Dardanelles and bombarded Eregli? And what is the meaning of the imposing review of British forces in Constantinople on the occasion of the King's birthday which Reuter obligingly informs us seems to have impressed the Porte?

"Peace and Goodwill" in Ireland.

The dawn of the "new era" in Ireland, far from being the herald of "peace and goodwill," as fondly anticipated in certain quarters, threatens to usher in a period of intensified lawlessness and bitterness. The Northern Parliament, in the absence of the Sinn Fein and Nationalist members, who have decided to boycott it, can have no more claim to be regarded as a representative assembly than the leading Carsonite Club in Belfast. The Southern Parliament is of course, non est. In these circumstances not even the most sanguine of the sponsors of the Home Rule Act can pretend for a moment that the prospects for this abortive measure of legislation are of a rosy character. But it is not only the non-participation of the anti-Unionists in the Parliament that is disquieting, but the whole outlook, in the south no less than in the North, is over cast with thick and menacing clouds. The echoes of the rejoicings and faufaranade in connection with the opening ceremony of the Parliament have hardly died down when report comes of fierce rioting accompanied by murders, at the very seat of the Assembly. The ushering in the "new era" in the North has also been followed by the intensification of the Sinn Fein boycott of British and Ulster goods and banking institutions and even currency. Does all this presage the dawn of "peace and good will?"

The Corporation Scandal.

The scene that was witnessed at the Corporation meeting on Thursday does not reflect much credit on anybody. It is a pity that so much valuable time should be wasted in such an undignified quarrel. We are sure with a little firmness and fair play the President could have put a stop to the unseemly wrangling. Dr. Sukhia admitted the use of the words complained of by Mr. Dumasia, but the President, who wanted to get out of the difficulty, unfortunately, did not hear him and Mr. Dumasia whose *amour propre* was wounded insisted on an apology, instead of treating the remarks with the silent contempt they deserved. Dr. Sukhia writes to us taking exception to our heading "Dr. Sukhia creates a scene" as being a deliberate perversion of truth and fact. We do not see where the perversion of truth and fact lies. If Dr. Sukhia did not "create" the scene in the obvious sense that he was the cause of it, we do not know who else did "create" it. If he had immediately risen to explain his position instead of allowing considerable valuable time of the Corporation to pass before doing so, the "scene" would never have taken place. Such unseemly scenes have of late become the rule rather than an exception in the Municipal Corporation, to which the interests of the city have become of secondary importance. The real issue was missed by all the parties concerned. The question was about the use of the Gowalia Tank Maidan where a Pathan is now enthroned by the Municipal Commissioner to keep order, because forsooth other watchmen are unable to do so. There is much point in Mr. Ghiara's complaint on which Dr. Sukhia spoke at a great length and with much animation. What right has the Municipal Commissioner to post Pathans at the entrance to the Maidan and thus stop all children and ayahs and for that matter all other people from going there? All peaceful citizens know that the Pathan is more often than not a desperate person, capable of going to any length and to him an assault is an every day affair. That being the case a Pathan should be the last person to be posted at such places. It has become a fashion lately to employ these people as watchmen and strike-breakers. They are good watchmen. If this honest profession keeps these people from other mischief, then nothing can be said against their employment. As strike-breakers the exploits of these people are too fresh in the minds of the people, both here and everywhere in India, to be mentioned here. It is to be hoped that the discussion that took place in the Corporation on Thursday has made the Commissioner realise that a Pathan is not the fittest person to deal with people who want to take a stroll on the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

"Hind Mitra."

We welcome the advent of this patriotic Anglo-Gujerati journal published in Bombay. It is edited by Mr. N. B. Panthaki, a Parsee journalist of long standing. The journal, as its name indicates, aims at promoting amity among the different communities inhabiting this country and especially between the Parsees and the rest of the people of India. The journal believes that Mahatma Gandhi's call to the Parsees to join in the movement for the self-assertion and self-purification of the people of this country will not go unheeded and it is labouring to bring the Parsees in a line with the other communities struggling for national emancipation. We wish the journal a long and prosperous career of usefulness.

INDIA AND ANGORA.

ATTITUDE DEFINED BY CONGRESS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

A meeting of the All India Congress Working Committee was held in Bombay on the 14th and 15th inst., Mr. Gandhi presiding. The following were among the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

(1) In the opinion of this Committee it is open to the Provincial Congress Committee to spend any part of the Tilak Swarajya Fund administered by them for any purpose that may further the cause of non-cooperation.

(2) Resolved that in electing delegates to the Congress and provincial and other conferences and members to the All India Congress Committee and other Congress bodies consisting of representatives, all provincial Congress Committees be advised to give full effect to the proportion fixed in the Lucknow compact with reference to Mahomedan representation on the Legislative Councils.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

(3) A reference has been made to the working committee as to the distribution of the funds collected in various provinces and as to whether certain collections made for the local purposes can be regarded as part of the All India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund. With regard to this the Working Committee is of opinion that it is advisable that a certain proportion being not less than 50 per cent. should be retained by the districts or Tehsils which ever may be the contributing unit. This does not apply to large cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Collections made or donations given to local institutions or for other local needs arising out of non-cooperation may be retained wholly by the organisers and at their instance be considered part of the All India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund. It is open to donors of this Fund to earmark their donations whether in respect of the object or the place of utilisation so long as the donation is not inconsistent with the objects of the Fund.

(4) In view of the misunderstanding as to the interpretation and meaning of the Congress Resolution regarding Lawyers and Law Courts, the Working Committee resolves that non-cooperators should, in the event of prosecution or a civil suit being got against them, not participate in the proceedings beyond making before the Court a full statement of facts in order to establish their innocence before the public. The Working Committee is further of opinion that where security is demanded from non-cooperators under the provisions of the C. P. Code, they shall refuse furnishing such securities and offer to undergo imprisonment.

(5) In the opinion of the Working Committee the Congress Resolution precludes the non-cooperating Lawyers from appearing as counsel with or without payment.

INDIANS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKEY.

(6) With reference to a question raised as to the propriety of Indians assisting the British Government in the event of its reopening active hostilities against the Turkish Government of Angora the Working Committee is of opinion that consistently with the non-cooperation resolution adopted by the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta it is the duty of every Indian to refrain from helping the British Government in the prosecution of such hostilities in direct defiance of Musalman opinion and it is, therefore, the duty of the Indian Soldier Class to decline to serve in connection therewith.

The next meeting of the All India Congress Committee to be held at 8 a.m. on Thursday July 22 at Lucknow.

OBJECT OF RHODES SCHOLARSHIP TRUST.

"MORAL UNITY OF ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 17.

Presiding at the annual dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Oxford Lord Milner in the course of an eloquent tribute to Sir Cecil Rhodes emphasised that two objects dear to Sir Cecil Rhodes throughout his life were Unity of the British Empire and indissoluable American friendship. He said that he was certain that Sir Cecil Rhodes believed profoundly that the existence in every part of the Empire and the United States of a large body of men with similar training and traditions would do more than anything else to strengthen and maintain the moral unity of the English-speaking World and so it would for ever stand together, as it did during the war, for the defence of the House of Commons civilisation and for ever settle its differences as family differences by peaceful means in a fraternal spirit.

Col. Amery emphasised the immense difficulty of the task of enabling free self-governing communities to reach a common policy. He suggested that possibly in future independent communities might be synchronised in action not by major votes or direct Federal Constitution but by unity of thought and ideal.

General Smuts said that Sir Cecil Rhodes wanted to bring together not only the peoples of the British Empire but of America which is the oldest and the first British Dominion whom they were always grateful to claim as one of themselves. "We feel in our hearts" said General Smuts "that America is one of us and whenever in future we come to difficult corners, whenever human destiny is really at stake we shall feel that America will be with us and stand with us." (Cheers.).

DOMINION PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS ON POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

At the question time in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that Friday was definitely allocates for the discussion of the agenda of the Imperial Cabinet of the Dominion's Premiers, who are now here. India's representatives were consulted with regard to the postponement of the conference and gave their consent as they attached great importance to the presence of Mr. Lloyd George whose medical advisers have forbidden him to resume his duties in London this week. The Canadian Premier is being informed of the postponement of the Conference by a wireless. The opening of the Empire Conference has been postponed until June 20th.

GOVT. GRANT TO BRITISH COTTON ASSOCIATION

CONDITIONAL ON VOLUNTARY LEVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 17.

Replying to Cot Wedgwood in the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin stated that the proposed Government Grant of approximately a million sterling for the purposes of the British Cotton Growing Association was conditional upon the cotton trade of Britain making a voluntary levy at th rate of sixpence per bale on all cotton consumed for the maximum period of five years. The grant was in lieu of five annual votes of fifty-thousand sterling for the promotion of cotton growing in the Empire. The grant would not be derived from tax-payers but was the Government's share in surplus from the operation of the Egyptian Cotton control scheme of 1918 and 1919.

WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE

LORD EMMOTT'S OPTIMISM,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jun

The World Cotton Conference representing nineteen nations presided over by Lord Emmott opened at Liverpool today. Mr. Shute, president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, welcoming the delegates said that good understanding between the employers and the employees was essential to the world's prosperity. Lord Emmott was optimistic. In a speech on the subject of industrial troubes he firmly believed that as regards the cotton trade, before long we should need a millions of bales of cotton every year.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE June 16.

Among important questions considered at the Mysore Economic Conference the resolutions (1) for holding regular cattle shows to educate the public for improving Mysore breeds, (2) developing sericulture for which Mysore enjoys unique facilities, (3) establishing of Labour Board for effecting prompt amicable settlement of disputes between Capital and Labour in the State and (4) raising special educational cess for further expansion of educational facilities elicited lively discussion and promised Government's active cooperation.

The Bengal Government has sent a copy of Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill now pending in the Indian Legislative Assembly to the Bengal Congress Committee for opinion. This is the first time that opinion of the Bengal Congress Committee has been sought by Government in a natter of legislation.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

NOCOM MITMENTS TO SUPPORT GREEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain was bombarded with questions on the subject of Britains attitude towards the Greeks and the Turks. He said that the attitude of the Government through out had been one of strict neutrality. was still hoped that in conjunction with the Allies peace could be secured between the Greeks and the Turks and the Government would lose no opportunity in so doi :g. The Government had no commitments to support the Greeks militarily or financially against the Kemalists.

REORGANISATION OF INDIA OFFICE.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 17.

Under the India Office Recorganisatio Mr. G. J. Kershaw becomes Secretary of th New Department dealing with Labour an Industry and is being replaced in th Revenue and Statistics Department by Mr E. J. Turner. The new department is bifurcated into a General Division for considering all Labour and Industrial questions with regard to India and into Division for considering questions of novel character connected with India's relations with the rest of the world created by her admission as a separate member of the League of Nations. The division also includes for consideration the questions of Indian immigration the rights and status arising with the Dominions and other parts of the Empire.

The authorities of the League of Nations and the International Labour Offic have expressed their cordial appreciatio of the prompt and vigorous steps taken by the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to ratify and legislate in accordance with the draft conventions and the recommendations of the Washington Conference. It is pointed out that in some important particulars the current Factories Bill is advance on this.

Mr. J. F. Gennings has arrived at Government House.

In addition to the cargo boatmen of Messrs. Macneill and Co., Calcutta, going on strike, the crew of their inland steamers ling in port have also downed tools.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has been at Almora, and was presented there with an address of welcome.

FIERCE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

POLICE FIRES ON MOB.

OCTOGENARIAN MISSIONARY MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

There has been trouble in North Ireland during the week end. A fierce riot occurred in Belfast on Saturday night in which revolvers were fired and bombs thrown. Fifty wounded have been admitted to hospital. The police ultimately were compelled to fire volleys from their revolvers in order to disperse the mob. Subsequently Publican, Barber and Possman were rudely disturbed at their houses in the early morning, taken outside and immediately shot. The corpses were carried off and left in different parts by the roadside. It is alleged that murderers were in uniform and that the deed was reprisal for the murder of three constables.

There was a ghastly tragedy at Cavan where a gang of armed men murdered the octogenarian Rev. John Finlay in the early morning and burned down his residence.

Another gang at Clare set fire to the mansion, Wood Park, after turning out the occupants. The damage is estimated at £100,000 sterling.

A MANSION BURNT DOWN.

RENEWED FIGHTING BETWEEN RIVAL CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Two civilians and a special constable were shot dead and nine wounded in the renewed fighting between the rival crowds in Belfas yesterday evening. The snipers were firin revolvers and rifles and occasionally dropping bombs from windows. Armoured-Cars and troops were compelled to fire to disperse the mobs.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR MADRID

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

A Madrid message says that 20 were killed and 50 injured in a collision between two express trains from Madrid and Toledo.

SHALL WE FAIL ?

ACID TEST OF SWARAJ.

NOT A MOMENT TO SPARE.

How Every one can do his bit:—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.

(2) Lawyers, Doctors Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.

(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.

(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

THE NATION ***MUST*** GET . . . . .
ONE CRORE RUPEES . . . . . .
ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . . .
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . . .

By 30th JUNE.

PAY A VISIT TO THE CONGRESS OFFICE IN YOUR DISTRICT TO-DAY—YOU MUST NOT WAIT TILL TO-MORROW—TO ENROL YOURSELF AS A CONGRESSMAN AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO THE SWARAJYA FUND. ALSO DO NOT FAIL TO INTRODUCE "CHARKHA" IN YOUR HOUSE.

MAGISTERIAL HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

COURTING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The District Magistrate of Lhaore has been prohibiting a meeting of the Lahore City Congress Committee. Under the Seditious Meetings Act, public meetings are understood to be meetings, to which a member of the public can demand entrance on compliance with the rules of admission. All other meetings are private. The Lahore Committee meeting was advertised to be only for members of the Committee. But the Magistrate was not satisfied. He asked the Secretary to wait on him and give him satisfaction. Lala Amirchand naturally declined to dance attendance on the Magistrate, and politely informed him that the meeting was private and had a definite object. The Magistrate nevertheless prohibited the meeting. The Secretary protested that the order was illegal, but informed the Magistrate that he would for the time being obey the order. It is quite evident that the officials are challenging and provoking non-cooperators to offer civil disobedience. A few more such orders, and I promise that the challenge will be heartily taken up. Hitherto, we have obeyed such orders out of our weakness. Now we are obeying out of strength which is daily growing. All over the country, wherever such orders are given, the desire is keen for civil disobedience. It is the exemplary self-imposed discipline, which are keeping those who receive such orders from civilly disobeying them. The country will gain for having undergone still more discipline and exercised still more self-restraint. We shall need much more of both these fualities, before we can regard ourselves as fit for the privileged exercise of civil disobedience. Disobedience to be civil excludes all bluster, all violence. It excludes lawlessness. A civil resister *courts* imprisonment. It is, therefore, wrong to demonstrate against his arrest. There must be real rejoicing, as there is when one has one's heart's desire fulfilled. There could be civil disobedience to-morrow, if we could ensure its restriction strictly to approved laws and orders, if we could be sure that the people would not resort to violence on the arrest of prominent leaders. Civility is to disobedience what non-violence is to non-coperation. Disobedience is the acutest form of Non-Coopetation,—more so than non-payment of taxes. A civil resister becomes law unto himself. Courage and discrimination of a high order are needed for the practice of the virtue of civil disobedience. It is a total denial of the authority of the State, and is permissible only when the State has proved itself corrupt beyond redemption. I may be stupid, but I see not only no sign of repentance about this Government of ours, but I notice a determination on its part to provoke people to violence, and then to justify a repetition of Dyerism. The refusal to right the Punjab wrong in the only way possible, means that on the people going mad as in Amritsar, their sins will be visited upon the innocent and the guilty alike, and that, in the words of one of the Amritsar officers, the future generations must be made to pay for the sins of the present.

A forced imposition of the British yoke is intolerable and, humiliating. A nation awakened to a sense of its self-respect will and must go through the fire of sufferins and bear all the hardships that may be entailed in throwing off the yoke. The English can remain in India, only as friends and equals, and if they serve, they must become real servants, scrupulously carrying out the wishes of their employers. There can be no exploitation of Indian labour, and no concessions to British capitalists. They must compete with the meanest of us on equal terms. Their organising talent, their industry, their resourcefulness must command a market which none can dispute. But the menace of their rifle and their whip must cease for ever. The refusal to redress the Punjab wrong, the refusal to placate Mussalman opinion means that the menace is not to cease. On our part, there must be no compromise with that attitude. Weak or strong, we must fight it to the bitter end, cost what it may. As soon, therefore, as we have secured a reasonably safe atmosphere for the working of civil disobedience, we must launch out into it. *Meanwhile*, let us submit even to the preposterous orders such as the Lahore District Magistrate's. The power of rightful disobedience will come to-morrow, from willing obedience to-day.—"Young India."

SINN FEIN BOYCOTT OF BELFAST GOODS.

DECREE FOR BIDDING TRANSACTION WITH ULSTER BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

The Sinn Fein boycott of Belfast goods and certain British commodities has been extended by a new decree forbidding acceptance of any notes or cheques on the Ulster Banks under any circumstanles. This step is likely to lead to still further transference of accounts to the approved Sinn Fein Banks. Meanwhile there is no question of Belfast industries, which include thousands of Sinn Fein employees are being seriously affected by the Dail Eireann Trade Boycott. Systematic measures of a stringent character have been taken to prevent the stor-keepers purchasing the black-listed merchandise Warnings have been sent to those who have contravened this order demanding an explanation by bearer and a written guarantee not to repeat the offence.

MINERS' FEDERATION.

DIFFERENCE ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF NEW TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

While the Delegates of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation have unanimously recommended the members to vote against acceptance of the new terms, the Executives of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Notts, South Wales and Scotland have decided to make no recommendation. At an assembly at Moor Green of Notts' Miners, Birkin, their delegate to the local council declared that settlement was unnecessarily delayed owing to the insistence upon the Pool demand which was a political move. On his suggestion the meeting declined to participate in Ballot and appointed a deputation to ask the managers to re-open East wood collieries on Monday.

REVISED ARMY ESTIMATE.

REDUCCION IN ORIGINAL AMOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

The Revised Army Estimate reduce the original amount of £106,315,000 sterling to £82,094,000 as the Supplementary Estimate for the Middle Eastern Services provides for the repayment of £24,221,000 sterling by the Colonial Office to the War Office.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF ROTARY CLUBS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT OPENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 17.

The International Convention of the Rotary Clubs opened at Edinburgh today. There are three thousand delegates and half of them are American. Mr. Snedcort, President, said that the movement which had seventy thousand members could serve the world which was groping for some associations of Nations, for the destinies of the world were largely in the hands of business men.

There were most enthusiastic scenes at opening of International Rotary Convention today. Twenty-five standard-bearers each carrying a national flag followed by women in national costumes marched up to the platform to the strains of their respectable national Anthems. The climax of enthusiasm was reached when the Lion of Scotland was unfurled, followed by the Stars and Stripes and the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Mr. Benward Oppenheimer.

A Brussels Message says that the closing of the cotton mills at Ghent has been averted by the men consenting to reduction in wages.

Athens.—It is now stated that the Boubolina was requisitioned by the Greek Government and the only passengers she was carrying were five Greek soldiers and eight other men, all of whom were saved.

UPPFR SILESIA.

CONDITIONS OF EVACUATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

INSURGETS TO BE DISARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Berlin.—A telegram from Oppeln says that the so-called Committee of twelve representing all the German Parties in Upper Silesia after lenghthy negotiations with General Heifer has decided that evacuation of the territory occupied by the German self-defence force can only be considered if the insurgents are really disarmed, the Polish-Silesian Frontier securely closed and absolutely reliable body of police formed and all authorities established by the insurgents removed.

GERMAN LIABILITIES.

MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Paris.—Newspapers are giving prominence to the Conference at Wiesbaden between M. Loucheur, Minister of the liberated regions and Herr Rathenau, the German Minister of Reconstruction, which is the first of a series to be continued in Paris between the representatives of both the Ministries on the subject of the method of discharge of Germany's liabilities. The papers are of opinion that the outcome of the meeting seems to indicate the necessity for a sort of Economic Commercial co-operation between the French and the Germans.

HERR EINSTEIN ON THEORY OF RELATIVITY.

A NEW CONCEPTION OF UNIVERSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 17.

Her Einstein to-day delivered lecture at the King's College London in German on the theory of Relativity. The hall was crowded and Lord Haldane, who presided, said that genius knew no frontier and they were grateful to Germany for giving them such a genius as Herr Einstein, who had given to the world a new conception of the Universe.

GURKHA BRUTALITY.

MR. ANDREWS ON SIR H. WHEELER'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Central Labour Federation, a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarti, Editor, the "Servant," was held on Thursday in the hall of the Indian Association, when Mr. C. F. Andrews said that Sir Henry Wheeler's report was a failure because his visit had been far too hurried and his method far too official. He could have had the official point of view up at Darjeeling. Doctors and volunteers would have cooperated with officials if they had put aside their official dress and come to work among the people. Mr. and Mrs. Goring, the Bishop of Assam and his wife, and Dr. Pemberton, Railway Hospital Doctor won the hearts of the National volunteers who saw them tenderly looking after cholera patients. But they had poor opinion of the Commissioner and Dr. Datra. Non-cooperators tried to work with Dr. Batra but failed. But they would have gladly worked with Dr. Pemberton. When instead of doing some service to cholera patients, Mr. De wanted to bring in Gurkhas, young men's backs were up at once, and when at the dead of night he turned on the G[illegible]as to beat with the butt end of their r[illegible] the helpless women and children, it was difficult to get any of them even to speak with him. As Englishmen he was ashamed to see Sir Henry defend his action. After seeing with his own eyes wounds on women and two children, Sir Henry said the force used had not been excessive. Would he have spoken like that if there were English women and children? What would have been more callous than at 11 o'clock at night to have sent in Gurkhas and, after dealing blows right and left on women with babies in their arms, leare poor, helpless creatures on bare, open shelterless football ground on cloudy night at the beginning of the monsoon when rain was threatening? Sir, H. Wheeler spoke as if non-cooperating students could not be won to cooperate for humanity's sake, but, in reality, Mr. Andrews had seen them cooperating with the Englishmen and women whom they loved.

Coming to the strike, Mr. Andrews said that owing to the strike, there had been many unnecessary deaths. The strike weapon should never be used lightly. They should rather keep strictly to the path of ahimsa.

NORTH IRISH PARLIAMENT.

SENATORS ELECTED.

NATIONALISTS AND SINN FEINERS DECLINE TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Twenty-four Unionists including the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Londonderry, Lord Dufferin and Lord Pirrie have been nominated as Senators of the North Irish Parliament. The Nationalists and the Sin Feiners have declined to participate in the proceedings.

The Ulster Unionists originally nominated only eighteen of the newly elected senators who were chosen by proportional representation by the Ulster Commoners but subsequently they nominated the remaining six for electable seats which were left for the anti-Unionists in consequence of the latter not submitting candidates. Two ex officio members, the Lord Mayor of Belfast Unionist, and the Lord Mayor of Derry. Nationalist, will complete the Upper House.

ADMIRAL SIMS' BANQUET SPEECH.

HIS REPLY TO U. S, NAVAL SECRETARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 17.

New York.—Admiral Sims has replied to the Naval Secretary contesting the accuracy of the cabled reports of his much-criticised speech. He declares that the statements are substantially the same as he repeatedly made before the public in America.

ADMIRAL SIMS' LEAVE REPORTED TO BE REVOKED.

"A POLITICAL FARCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

A Washington message states that Admiral Sims' leave of absence in England ha been revoked and he has been ordered report immediately to the Secretary of th Navy.

A London message says that no exaggerated importance can be attached to the Naval Secretary's action in ordering Admiral Sims to return to America, which somewhat in the nature of political farce in view of the fact that Admiral Sims' official itinerary, published some time ago, provided for his departure from England to America on June 15th.

ASSAM RAILWAY STRIKE

ARE STRIKERS TO BE EJECTED FROM QUARTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

On behalf of the employees of the Assam-Bengal Railway, now on strike at Chandpur, Babu Hardayal Nag wrote a letter to Mr. J. C. Purcell, District Traffic Superintendent, A. B. Railway, to the effect that it was rumoured in the town that the railway men were to be forcibly ejected from their quarters by Gurkhas on the authority of the District Magistrate. He pointed out that no notice had been served on any of the men to vacate their quarters, and that as they had not been dismissed, they were entitled to remain in the quarters, adding that, to avoid another Gurkha outrage, men were willing to vacate their quarters, if the Railway Company so ordered.

In reply, Mr. Purcell has informed Mr. Nag that notice to vacate the Railway Company's quarters and to surrender railway property will be served on each individual member of the staff concerned, on receipt of forms from the Agent, A. B. Railway. In regard to the assertion that the employees are entitled to remain in their quarters since they have not been dismissed, he draws attention to the Railway Act, according to which men have forfeited their right, since they have absented themselves from their work. He further says that the help of civil authorities will not be asked, if the staff concerned vacate their quarters within the time allowed.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND REGISTRATION FEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

It is understood that a proposal of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for increase of registration fees levied from students due to their being university students at the time of admission in college is awaiting anction by the Bengal Government. This is the second demand by the university within three months. Only a short time ago, the University made a demand of Rs. 100 from all schools for keeping their affiliation intact.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

THE CONFERENCE AND AFTER.

MORVI'S PATRIOTISM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAUAD, June 13.

Although the same good spirit as exhibited by both the sides in the Conference proceedings, does not appear to be surviving in the same strength, some pettiness of mind on one side, and some discourtesies and mud-slingings on the other, were witnessed by the impartial observers, the work itself that the Conference enjoined the province to undertake does not appear to have suffered much. The test of sincerity of workers lay in taking up the work of inquiry commission at once and that has been done, though that unconcealed nature of not going near, not trying to touch that fire, that weakness though attempted to be garbed under the show of verbal strength, is there—has not gone and does not hold up a chance of going soon. People too are still looking around in caution lest that iron fist of autocrats falls upon them for having dared to open their mouths. There is suspicion in their minds whether this Committee can really help them. They dream of the possibilities of vengeance by those unholy hirelings of the state despots. And the members of the Commission, among whom can be hardy seen that fearlessness and intensity of feeling, are sitting and waiting patiently in the well-ventilated rooms of the Kathiawad Sabha, with as much indifference as those vegetable-selling old women show to their customers. And still we hope and hope. According to our Gujrati poet Manilal Nabhubhai there is that undying hope concealed in lakhs of disappointments.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

That fire of non-co-operation has not kept our province untouched though we inhabit in the states ruled by our Indian rulers, we have not allowed that petty provincialism to creep in our nerves. We have not taken British and Native state India as two separate water tight compartments, we are doing as no other states are doing in any part of India. That valiant voice of Manilal Kothari first roused Rajkote and now the whole province is on its legs ready to execute commands of Mahatma Gandhiji, and ready to respond to the call of the Congress. Satyagrah week was duly celebrated in cities like Rajkote and Bhavnagar. Hartals were observed in most of the cities and now as the 30th June is drawing near, a host of volunteers are moving restlessly in cities and villages and are pushing ahead amidst the most complex surroundings, the work of the Congress.

Thanks to the energy of that respected old veteran Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, quite a number of spinning wheels are moving in Kathiawad. Some twentyfive thousand have been already collected for the Tilak Swarajya fund and the membership for the Congress is daily increasing. Zalawad and Gohilwad only promising not less than ten thousand members. Thus Kathiawad has taken up the Congress work in earnest, is denoting all its zeal after it and is trying to deserve the encomiums that the Broach Conference has so kindly offered us.

JAM SAHEB SPEAKS.

Jamsaheb is no mean speaker. Nor does he speak rarely. His great ambition to be considered a great diplomat, a great speaker, a great prince, can be readily inferred; and yet he rarely speaks so freely and frankly as he did before those culprits of Jamnagar who dared to open their mouths in the limits of Jamnagar to explain the advantages of Swadeshi and the spinning wheel. Only the other day, he had delivered a harangue before the school boys and had declared with a serious look and a swollen breast that all sorts of freedom for Jamnagar people was his motto. But the possibly, he did not mean the freedom of speech. Speeches in public in Jamnagar is an intolerable evil for him; and it is said, the superintendent of police, had orders to lock up these Swadeshi and spinning wheel propagandists—these breakers of Jamnagar laws in one of the confines of Jamnagar; but somehow or other, it was thought advisable to send these people before his august highness, whose lustre may dazzle these people, whose powers of speech and reason may subdue the revolting instincts in these people. Then the Jamsaheb spoke. He asked those present, to convey his message to the leaders of Kathiawad to put their own houses in order first to improve their own states first and then to talk of Jamnagar. True, but what house presents that soul-stirring show, as does the house of Jamnagar? As Mr. Mansckhlal rightly replied, no one else has committed depredations of that magnitude on the land-holders and bhayats as Jamnagar has done. No one else has snatched and swallowed such big Talukas like Aman no one else has stopped wholesale public speakings as Jamnagar has done; no one else has put up and still kept up in Jails and lock-ups a number of citizens without trials as Jamnagar has done, no one else has demolished in toto, the hearths and homes of poor people with little or no compensation to satisfy Jamsahib's famous eyes as Jamnagar has done. Who else runs Shikar specials with people's money? Who else squanders mount loads of money after his own personal lurury, after the pleasure parties in honour of his prince-friends and European acquaintances? Yes, Jamnagar is unequalled, stands supreme, in treating people as more than slaves, in spending people's money after his own personal comforts and enjoyments like so much rain water in monsoon. In the happenings in Jamnagar, one can read clearly and faultlessly, if he cares to do, that the institution of a king in India is in jeopardy; and if it ever suffers, Jamnagar would have no mean share in speeding the situation.

MORVI'S PATRIOTISM.

After the Thakore Sahib of Morvi spoke on his last birthday, admiring Gandhiji, encouraging the Swadeshi movement, and showing readiness to remedy the grievances of his people, so many publicists have sprung upon him like so many hounds that one feels compassion for that old worn-out Thakore saheb. There he stands alone and undefended. And why people are so much after him? What wrong has he raid? Is he not a patriotic soul—a Swadeshi in full? One who runs may read, patriotism of Morvi writ large on those typical Morvi turbans of which he is so much enamoured. Does he not give shelter to men of Morvi, keep them there, even if they for the time being forget their duty to their native place and try to run away from there? Does he not teach the lesson of patriotism and self sacrifice, by compelling Morvi people to serve their Morvi with remuneration even less than bare maintenance? Did he not try to kill and partly did kill, this nefarious system of education in anticipation of Gandhiji's wrath over it? Which other patriotic king would have closed some twentytwo primary schools in a year, driven out from the high school every man bearing that wretched university degree against which Gandhiji is crying hoarsely in British India? And when that inconsiderate aristocracy of Morvi was plunging headlong into pleasure and luxuries and was getting into the clutches of Bania, was quickly forgetting God and His Commands it was the Angel of Morvi that descended upon them for their rescue, straight away took possession of all Bhayat lands then in possession of those merchant shylocks teaching a lesson of self denial to these merchants also by witholding payments due to them, which they hardly deserved. Then, when they were reduced to these straits those go-aheads looked around, came to their senses, could think of and had no remedy but to lead, the life of simplicity and poverty which Gandhiji wishes everyone to do.

PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is always a precious job; one has necessarily to pay a heavy price for it. People of Morvi were ignorant, they never understood this sublime doctrine and therefore could hardly appreciate the lofty motives of Thakore Saheb; or else why should the merchants make it a grievance if, when they made good profits in business. The Thakore saheb demanded a share in the profits for the sake of their dear native place of Morvi; Thakore saheb wanted to check their growing lust for money and thus purify their minds of that gross filthiness created by the devil lucre in them. Motives so charitable and so deep could hardly enter the shallow brains of merchants of Morvi, to whom the loss of money only mattered—not the loss of conscience. Morvi attempted to teach them that and lo, the vigour with which people are pouncing upon him. Well. Gandhiji wishes every one to banish the fear of Jails. Thakore sahen of Morvi has a special training school for that in the Nava Utara of Morvi, when not few respectable gentlemen of Morvi have paid flying visits. Unfortunately the people of Morvi have not understood the true significance of the Nava Utara, have only recently heard the doctrines of Gandhiji, or else why should they dread that spacious school of Jail life any why should they condemn the Thakore Saheb, for giving them a foretaste of what now Gandhiji is asking every brave soul to take experience of.

DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

"MUST BE A TRANSFERRE SUBJECT."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION.

The following letter dated the 14th June, 1921, has been sent by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to Mr. P. W. Monie, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to say that they are not satisfied with the constitution of the Development Board which, as constituted at present, is merely an advisory body and has no controlling voice in the affairs of the Department. My Committee believe that the Board, to be useful must be invested with controlling powers also.

The development Department, my Committee understand, is treated as a reserved subject. My Committee fail to understand the reasons which led the Government to this decision. Anyhow they strongly suggest that the Department should not be considered as a reserved subject but as a transfered subject and be in charge of the Minister who is in charge of the Public Works portfolio. My Committee hope in conclusion that the suggestions made by them here will receive favourable consideration from the Government.

TARIFFS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN.

INDIAN NOT TO BE APPOINTED?

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S PROTEST

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has sent th following telegram to the Government of India (Commerce Department), Simla.

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber learn with grave anxiety that Government have abandoned intention of appointing an Indian as Chairman of the Tariffs Commission. Chamber feel that an inquiry on such important and far-reaching issue would lose its value and fail to gain public confidence unless there is a majority of Indians sitting on it and unless the Chairman is an Indian. Committee respectfully urge Government will reconsider the position before it is too late."

MR. CHANDRA RELEASED.

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE.

INTENDS TO WRITE ON PRISON LIFE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RANGOON, July 17.

Mr. P. T. Chandra, Editor "Rangoon Mail", who was to be released on the 18th came out of the Jail unexpectedly at 6-20 this morning.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, he said he did not know that he was to be liberated to-day until the very hour of release. "It came as a surprise upon me, he said, "when to-day, I was summoned to the Superintendent's office and told I was released".

"You have got two days' remission the Deputy Superintendent told me and this accounts for your leaving the jail earlier."

With regard to treatment, Mr. Chandra said taking all in all, he had no complaint to make. He was allowed the "Bhagwat Gita" and other books from outside, but reading of newspapers was denied to him.

Mr. Chandra said he intends to bring out shortly a series of articles on his prison life.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

MR. GANDHI INVITED TO GIVE EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The following witnesses have been invited to appear before the Military Requirements Committee, presided over by Lord Rawlinson:—

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, Chaudhri Shabab Uddin, Dr. H. S. Gour, the Hon. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan Kt., Munshi Iswar Sareen, Babu Jogendree Nath Mukerjee, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Narayan Madhav Sarmath, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangchariar, Dr. S. K. Mulick, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha Kt., Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh, Lt.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, Khan Bahadur Nawab Maula Bakhsh, Mr. Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Moti Lal Nehru, Mr. Hassan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. C. R. Dass.

In addition to the above the rulers of certain Indian states have been invited and certain official witnesses will be examined.

AN UNFORTUNATE CASE OF SATI

WIFE'S TOUCHING DEVOTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

A case of *sati* occurred in the village of Swarajpur, near Katni, on the 3rd instant. The husband aged 35 was a carpenter in the employ of the Katni Cement Factory and was suffering from fever. He had a young wife of five and twenty who was richly adorned and dressed and was obviously well-treated by him. They had no living issue. The woman remained at home when the husband's body was taken to the cremation ground; and when the people returned from there she went out without uttering any word to them. They suspecting her long absence again went to the cremation ground and found both bodies burning together.

IMPERIAL LEGRSLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CANDIDATES FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

It is understood that amongst the candidates for the vice presidency of the Imperial Legislative Assembly rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Sinah to the Bihar Executive Council, are Dr. H. S. Gour and Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Mazumdar C.I.E.

DYER, O'DWYER & CO.

FED BY INDIAN EXCHEQUER

The London Correspondent of the "Leader" writes under date May 26:—

Nothing much has happened in Parliament this week in connection with Indian affairs. In retaliation upon Sir Charles Yate, Col. Wedgwood drew from Mr. Montagu the retort that Britain is not holding India with the Army. He also elicited information that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. Bosworth-Smith are receiving from the Indian Exchequer £1,000 and £900 respectively, of which a considerable portion represents funds contributed by these officers themselves; General Dyer draws a pension of £900, of which approximately one-twelfth will be debitable, on adjustment, to British revenues on account of a period of service out of India. Colonel Frank Johnson draws no pension from Indian revenues. It is not the intention of Government to get these charges removed to the British estimates.

Mr. A. J. Chotzner has been appointed to act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice T. W. Richardson on furlough.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

MARKING TIME IN CONTROVERSIAL MATTERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

A communique says:—

In continuation of the Commerce Department's resolution No. 910-Ai dated the 27th December last, publishing a copy of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India regarding the position of Indians in Kenya Colony, it is announced for general information that intimation has now been received from the Secretary of State for India that His Majesty's Government has decided that, pending its decision on the general question of policy raised in the above despatch, the Kenya Government should adopt in controversial matters a policy of marking time in order, therefore, that there may be no appearance of prejudging while it is under consideration the question of segregation It hasbeen decided to recommit the Public Health Ordinance, recently passed by the Kenya Legislative Council with the omission of the segregation clauses, to which objection has been taken, in pursuance of the same policy. The notice of the 12th October, last, creating a European Reservation in Mombasa has been withdrawn, and it has been decided that no other reservations should be proclaimed and that no sales of township plots should be held in Kenya at which Asiatics are excluded from bidding.

CHANDPUR MISERIES.

A BISHOP'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Rev. H. Packenham Walsh, Bishop of Assam, who had been at Chandpur, has written a lengthy report on the administration and arrangement in the cooly camp and hospitals there. The Bishop says that after coolies were turned out of the railway station, some 1,500 took up abode in some godowns, while about 600 were scattered in the town and adjacent villages. The weak and emaciated coolies went to the camp across the river, where cholera was rampant. The feeding of the refugees was undertaken by an Indian committee. There was no solution except to get the people to their own homes on both the sides of the river. Magnificent work was done in the hospitals by Government, railway and mission doctors and also by medical students from Dacca and volunteers. The kind grant, free of rent, of two big godowns by the Mercantile Bank of India greatly relieved the congestion. This kindness of an English Company was very greatly appreciated by the Indians.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES AND SKINS.

URGENT NEED OF CANCELLING IT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 17.

About fiftythree dealers and shippers of hides and skins in Sind and the Punjab have addressed the following letter to Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department:—

"We, the undersigned dealers and shippers of hides and skins working in Sind and the Punjab, have the honour to say that we desire to record our support of the Calcutta Hide and Skin Shippers Association. We wholly endorse the terms of the Calcutta letter No. 77 H. S. dated 7th May, 1921. We also desire to record that the speeches of Mr. E. L. Price M. L. A., and Mr. Chowdhri Shahabuddin M. L. A., made in the Assembly on 18th March last, accurately represent the feelings of Sind and the Punjab on the necessity of cancelling the export duty at the earliest possible moment."

GENERAL AMNESTY IN FRENCH INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, June 16.

The Governor in Council has accorded general amnesty to criminals in French India convicted till 31st March, 1920, and in the cases of convicted soldiers who had been to France the amnesty has been extended till November 1920.

It is understood that on financial grounds the establishment of gendarmerie is to be abolished in favour of a Militia of entirely sepoys.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL TO MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 17.

The "Hindu" this evening publishes a message written by Mr. Gandhi to the people of Madras exhorting the latter to contribute its quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund before the end of the month. He hopes to visit Madras next month in the hope that Madras would have fulfilled its share of the Bezwada programme so far as the collection of money is concerned.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling three and eleven thirtseconds pence; Demand Bills one shilling three and threeeigths pence on June 17th.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

DETAILED REPORT OF TRIAL.

DEFENCE PLEAS IGNORED.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

MALEGAON, June 12.

The following is a detailed report of the Malegaon Riot case:—

For days before the trial commenced of the accused in the Riots case, public interest was very keen in the forthcoming proceedings before the Special Magistrate Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S. Considering that the accused were charges under several sections of the Penal Code including some major ones, triable only by a Sessions Judge, the appointment of Mr. Braham led to speculation, since the work that he would have to do in the ordinary course of criminal procedure could have been done by a local magistrate. A rumour soon gained currency in the town that the prosecution intended to treat the whole affair as several distinct offences and charge the accused separately for each offence, so that they could be made to stand their trial first before a magistrate on minor charges and then, at the discretion of the police, before a Sessions Judge for the more serious offences. When the trial actually commenced, the rumour proved to be true. The Government Pleader of Nasik, who is appearing for the Prosecution, proposed to treat the riots as consisting of three different stages, viz. assaulting public servants, the burning of the house and the killing of the Sub-Inspector and a constable, and looting. Counsel for the accused objectel to this kind of procedure as being inequitous and maintained that it was one continued occurrence from the assault to the killing of the Sub-Inspector, though he agreed that the looting on the following day formed a separate transaction.

COMMITTAL URGED BY MR. AZAD.

Immediately after the Government Pleader rose to state his case, Mr. Azad for the defence interrupted him, and made an application to the court that as the charges consisted of many things including murder, the procedure should be converted to that of committal and the accused committed to the sessions.

The Magistrate remarked that the prosecution had substituted a new charge sheet.

Mr. Azad said it was not open for them to do so at that stage. Besides he had not seen the new charge sheet. However that might be, the court had to note that the accused were charged with murder and arson besides a number of other things. All these constituted one continuous transaction and it was the concern of the court to see that if there was sufficient evidence against the accused, they should be committed to the sessions. If there was no *prima facie* case, the accused should be discharged. The course suggested by the prosecution was monstrous and he had never heard of such a thing. If the prosecution wanted the trial to go on, on minor charges, then it was their bounden duty to inform the court what they intended to do in regard to the other charges.

GOVT. PLEADER'S ARGUMENTS.

The Government Pleader defending the course he had proposed said that he would presently give the history of the riots, which would show that there were three different stages and it would be awkward for the prosecution to jumble up the charges.

Mr. Azad admitted that there were three stages but differed on the point that they constituted separate elements as had been suggested by the prosecution. He was not concerned with looting, which in point of time, constituted a separate event. But as regards the other things, it was clear on the showing of the prosecution that there was an unlawful assembly, some members of which took it into their head to kill the Sub-Inspector and set fire to the house in which he had taken refuge. The case was one of extreme simplicity. As a result of provocation which they received some of the members were led from one thing to another, all in the course of one proceeding and the killing of the Sub-Inspector was the climax of the whole incident.

The Magistrate enquired if that was not what the prosecution intended to do.

UNHEARD OF PROCEDURE!

Mr. Azad denied it and said that the procedure suggected by the prosecution was unheard of. In all his experience both at the High Court and elsewhere he had not known it. What the Prosecution in this case intended to do was that all the accused should be tried and convicted on minor charges and then they would be hauled up again on the major charges. The accused would then appear in convict's garb and stand their trial for murder. Was that fair to the accused, he asked.

The Government Pleader said that the offence consisted of three distinct stages, each of which could go without the other. In pressing his proposal, he said he did not want subsequently to be accused of a misjoiner of charges.

HARASSING THE ACCUSED.

Mr. Azad said that it was hardly conceivable. They had to remember that the offence consisted firstly of the disturbance near the Court, secondly of the pursuit of the people by the Sub-Inspector or *vice versa* and then the killing of the Sub-Inspector. Thus it was all one transaction. The three stages were absolutely organic and the last of them included the first two. The accused were not afraid of being tried for murder or any other charge. But his point was that it was absolutely unheard of to split up the charges like that. If they were to be tried at all, they should be tried on all the charges. He, therefore, submitted to the Court not to allow the irregular procedure proposed by the prosecution. It might be that the prosecution desired to harrass the accused, but the Court had to see that there was sufficient fairplay. The powers of the court were sufficiently extensive and the accused could be punished adequately if there was sufficient evidence against them. If the prosecution felt that they had sufficient evidence to obtain conviction, then it was up to the prosecution to withdraw the other charges once and for ever or better still they might lead evidence on all the charges.

The Government Pleader said that the prosecution plea was that there were three distinct offences. There was nothing in law to prevent him from taking up the other cases. The defence could not compel him to single out accused and proceed against them. Having said it, the Government Pleader proceeded to state his case.

MAGISTRATE IGNORES PROTESTS.

Mr. Azad asked for a ruling from the Magistrate and the Magistrate's reply was, "we go on with the case before us." Mr. Azad protested again and said that when the case was transferred to the court, there was a certain charge sheet and they could proceed only on that.

The Government Pleader thought that the defence were afraid of standing a trial.

Mr. Azad promptly retorted saying that as long as he was in a court of law he was not at all afraid. But all that he wanted was a fair and not vitiated trial.

There were further passages at arms between the prosecution and defence counsel and the Magistrate, the upshot of which all was that the Magistrate ignoring the defence protests, allow the Government Pleader to go on with his statement of the case.

DEFINITE RULING DEMANDED.

Mr. Azad made one more effort to get the Magistrate to allow his objection. He said he was not anxious to get out of the court, but wished to have a fair trial. The position taken up by the prosecution was an iniquitous one. It was not a fair prosecution at all. In fact, they were inquisitorial proceedings to which the accused were asked to submit themselves. The prosecution might think it proper but the procedure was open to very grave objection. As he had already pointed out, the prosecution might help matters by agreeing to withdraw the other charges, but they would not do it, and let the sword of Damocles hang over the head of the accused. Counsel insisted for a definite ruling from the court.

The Magistrate enquired of the prosecution whether they would be willing to exclude from the present trial those to be charged for murder.

The Government Pleader explained that the investigation was yet incomplete. Some of the persons suspected of murder were still at large and at that stage he was not in a position to say one way or another.

GRAVE CHARBES TO BE TAKEN FIRST

Mr. Azad said that it was ludicrous for the prosecution to suggest they could not tell whom they regarded as guilty of murder. When would they be in a position to do so? Did they mean to say that they would wait until the accuseds' statements were recorded in the hope that the accused would admit they committed murder and arson? Counsel said he did not mind little postponement if that would help the prosecution to be ready with their case The accused were in custody so long and they would not grudge a week's delay. Counsel also pressed the court to reconside its decision and allow the gravest charges to be taken up first.

The Magistrate remarked that the Prosecution were not ready.

"Would you believe it", asked Mr. Azad, and the Magistrate replied that he would believe any thing. Mr. Azad continuin said that it was not the Government Pleader but those who were instructing him that ought to know and be able to tell the court whether they had any case at all. If they did not know it now, they would never be able to know it at all.

The Magistrate again overruled the objections and asked the Government Pleader to proceed.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar who arrived late in Court and who appeared for a few of the accused, also objected to the procedure and said that it was not at all proper to have all the resources of the accused exhausted at the first trial for minor offences and then haul them up for the graver ones. He asked for the indulgence of the court, and said that the course followed by the Prosecution was to harrass the accused. It was no joke for those people to indur extra expenses. The Government Pleader might want to proceed on minor charges, but he could not expect the court to overlook other charges. If everyone was to be tried under sections 302 and 114 combined, it would amount to pure harrassment. He suggested that the court might take time to consider the whole matter in the light of the records and give a decision.

The Magistrate, however, asked the Government Pleader to go on with the case, and his opening has speech already been reported. His references to ancient Hindu-Moslem differences and contemporary politics led to repeated objection by defence counsel but all the objections were overruled.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Finally after Mr. Pradhan's statement was over, the first witness for the Prosecution was called in. This was no other than the Mamlatdar of the place—Mr. Ghaisas, whose recital of much of hearsay led to his being openly described by the defence counsel as "Mr. Mobedji's Gramophone." On the whole, the Prosecution were able to get through on the first day with four witnesses, three of whom were police sepoys. In spite of the evident anxiety of the Prosecution to shut out evidence on the burning of the house and the killing of the Sub-Inspector, every witness including the Mamlatdar alluded to these incidents.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday being the second day, when the court re-assembled, Mr. Azad for the de-

(Continued on next page.)

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

Gujarat's Resolve.

Gujarat has held its Provincial Conference and its Khilafat Conference at the historic town of Broach. The Conferences met on the banks of the beautiful Narmada it had also a *khaddar* and *charkha* exhibition. The great variety of *charkhas* showed that India's inventive genius was being profitably utilised. Let not the reader, however, imagine, that there was among these specimens, a *charkha* with more spindles yielding correspondingly larger outturn of yarn. Addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference, were both brief and to the point. Chairman, Mr. Haribhai Amin took no more than fifteen minutes to read his simple address. The President, Mr. Vallabbhai Patel took no more than thirty minutes to read the whole of his address. I commend the latter to the reader for its simplicity, terseness, relevancy and courtesy. It has not one bitter word for the opponents of Non-co-operation. Its criticism of the Government is most restrained. The major part of it deals with the constructive part of Non-co-operation.

But the importance of the Conference lies in the resolution allocating to Gujarat its portion of the Bezwada programme. It calls upon Gujarat to furnish more than three times its quota of subscription to the Tilak Swaraj Fund i.e. ten lacs, its almost exact quota of members, i.e., three lacs, and one lacs of *charkhas*, i.e. a little less than double its quota. I do not say, it will be a proud record if it is fulfilled. It will not be bad, if it is accomplished before the 30th June. The ten lacs of rupees have been further allocated to the respective districts so as to systematise the collection. The Congress Membership in Gujarat stands at 40,514. The Fund stands at Rs. 1,40,149, of which Rs. 35,000 have been forwarded to the All-India Congress Committee. The total number of spinning-wheels is 20,058.

Gujarat is perhaps the strongest in the matter of nationalising education, as it is the weakest, perhaps, of all the provinces in the suspension of practice by lawyers—not more than half a dozen having suspended practice. Its progress in national education, I must give in the words of the report before me.

"The total number of institutions imparting national education in Gujarat stands at 245, with 32,102 students attending them. The increase is partly due to the inclusion of the Municipal schools of Ahmedabad.

The number of candidates who appeared at the examinations conducted by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, was, 46 for the B.A., 4 for the B. Sc., 96 for the Intermediate Arts, 46 for the Intermediate Science, and 548 the Matriculation Examination. The number of successful candidates was 39, 2, 65, and 374 respectively."

The Punjab going ahead,

I have just seen a copy of the report of Non-co-operation work in the Punjab, as submitted to the General Secretary All-India Congress Committee, from which I extract the following interesting figures. To the time of writing the report, i.e., the end of April, the total collections stood at Rs. 2,09,081, As. 13. I have already remarked on the business like character of this collection. The Punjab deserves congratulations for heading the list among all the provinces. I am not aware that even to-day, any single province can boast of having collected over two lacs. But on the principle that more is always expected of those who give much, I hope that during this last month of privilege, the Punjab will make still greater effort, and if possible, even beat her own record and retain the first place. I say if possible, because, although Bombay has been practically asleep all this time, I cannot conceive the possibility of any province beating Bombay. But I know that the Punjab has the capacity, and if she adds to it the will, she can certainly come up a close second, if she is not easily first. Next to Pandit Malaviyaji, I know no one who is so efficient in begging as Lalaji. The Arya Samaj activity has used the middle class to contribute to political movements. The merchants of Amritsar can alone find the balance needed. There is certainly every reason for Amritsar to find the balance. But Jallandhar, Lyalpur, Rawalpindi, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Hafizabad are all places that can afford to any handsomely. Lahore itself has many wealthy merchants, and, but for the unfortunate fact that we have no faith in ourselves, the Punjab can certainly share with Bombay the honour of making up the deficiency. At any rate let us hope that she will.

The Punjab's record in point of education is also not bad, though, seeing what the college students and the schoolboys had to go through in the Martial law days, her record might have been better. Over 550 students are reported to have left their colleges permanently. Of these, 85 being among the most brilliant students have joined the Indian National Service. A board of national education has been established. The Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Gujranwala, has disaffiliated itself from the university. The Provincial Committee has opened a National college at Lahore. Eight old schools, some of them of high standing, have become nationalized, and fifteen new national schools have been started. I wish, Mr. Sanatanam, the secretary, had furnished the exact number of pupil studying in these national institutions. From what I know of some of these schools myself, the figure is not likely to be under five thousand. Nearly 25 teachers have left Government institutions. Forty one lawyers have suspended practice, of whom only thirteen are getting subsistence allowance from the Provincial Committee. Panchayats have been established in nearly 80 places. The Punjab had, at the end of April, 258 Congress Committees. The average membership is about 75. The Rohtak district comes easily first with 47 Committees.

No part of India can beat the Punjab for spinning-wheels. The report states with pride, that there are very few Punjabi homes in which there is not a *charkha*. "Till recently they have remained idle, but during the last two months every one has come "back to the habit of spinning." The sad fact, in spite of almost universal hand-spinning in the Punjab, remains the Punjabis had taken to the tawdry, starchy calico, so uncomfortable in the Indian weather for personal wear, in the place of the beautiful, soft, durable and absorbent *khaddar*. I read with pleasure, therefore, that "the habit of wearing *khaddar* clothes amongst the well-to-do classes is growing daily." The Punjab is experiencing difficulty in finding the number of weavers required. Most people do not know, that the weavers yielding to the temptations offered by unscrupulous recruiting agents, exchange the honourable calling of weaving for that of murdering. The Punjab, at one time, had probably the largest number of weavers in proportion to her population in all India. I hope, now that weaving is daily becoming more and more honourable and paying, the Punjabis will prefer it to the at the present moment at any rate disdishonourable calling of so-calleld soldiering.

The Punjab, then, has no mean record in Non-Cooperation.

The Assam Labourers.

I have purposely refrained from dealing with this trouble, though I have remained in touch with Mr. Andrews and others, who are on the spot dealing with it. I refer to the trouble only to state, that I knew nothing of its coming. I should be sorry, if anybody used my name to lead the men to desert their employers. It is clear enough that it is purely a labour trouble. It is admitted that the employers reduced the wages. Both Mr. Das and Mr. Andrews report that the trouble is purely economic, and that the coolies have a substantial grievance. It is evident that the reformed Government has failed to cope with it. I observe that the "Times of India" has made the most illegitimate use of the trouble to impute enmity to English commercial interests in India. It has become the fashion to attribute hatred to Non-cooperators. I make bold to say that Non-Cooperation has alone prevented racial feuds and disturbances, and directed the anger of the people in the proper channel. The aim of Non-Cooperation is to hurt no interest whatsoever, by reason only of its belonging to a race. Its aim is to purge every interest of its injurious or impure character. Every English or Indian interest that is based on injustice or brute force, or is antagonistic to the growth of India as a whole is undoubtedly in peril. No interest that is supported merely by brute force but not by people's goodwil, can possibly survive the fire of Non-Cooperation. If the Assam planters are not sustained by the exploitation of Indian labour, they have nothing to fear. A time is certainly coming, when there will be no more unconscionable dividends. The profits of big concerns must bear relation to the wages of the workers. I lay down these categorical propositions, because I know that Non-Cooperation is beyond the reach of the bayonet. It has found an abiding place in the Indian hear. Workers like me will go when the hour has struck, but Non-Cooperation will remain. I am aware, too, that the labouring class in India has not yet become enlightened enough to have the ability to regulate the relations between capital and labour on a just basis. But that time is coming soon,—faster than we may imagine. I am hoping that the capitalists, be they European or Indian, will appreciate the new awakening, and the new force that has arisen in our midst.

Unacceptable

Some newspapers, mistaking the apology of the Ali Brothers as of weak men seeking to avoid the discomfort of the prison life, have suggested that the Government should take similar undertakings from those undergoing imprisonment for political offences, and discharge them. No Non-Cooperator worthy of his creed can possibly purchase his discharge by giving any undertaking to the Government. Every one of them has probably protested his innocence of violent intent. The Ali Brothers, had they been prosecuted, would still have made the statement now made. That would not have prevented their imprisonment. The makers of the unacceptable suggestion even know, that many have been sentenced for disaffection, or for refusing to give security that they will not speak. It is the duty of a Non-Cooperator to preach disaffection to the existing system of government, to preparek the country for *civil* disobedience, to refuse to give security of the kind just referred to. The Ali Brothers have given no undertaking to refrain from any of the first two things. If, therefore, the Government desire to punish only incitement to violence, almost all the men recently imprisoned are entitled to be discharged without any undertaking on their part. So far as Non Cooperators are concerned, they are or ought to be totally indifferent, Prison life must be the normal life of the majority of them. And it delights me to read the names of the people, who cheerfully prefer imprisonment to giving undertakings to buy their freedom. When every care is taken to avoid a breach of his own faith, a Non-Cooperator may not give ny pledge of any kind whatsoever to anybody.

The Destructive Part.

The "Leader" has blessed me with undeserved compliment for this programme, and laughed at me for having ever advised the country to adopt the destructive part of Non-Cooperation. A correspondent of that journal appeals to me definitely to withdraw the rest of the programme. Let me hasten to inform the "Leader" and its correspondent, that it is not possible for me to do so even if I wished. The Congress and the Central Khilafat Committee are the only bodies that possess the power. And my faith in the destructive part being as green as ever, I personally could not abandon it, even if the Congress and the Central Khilafat Committee did so. With them non-violence may not be, with one body it is not, the final creed. For me, I have nothing beyond non-violence as remedy for all ills. Therefore I cannot be party to advising lawyers to return to their practice, or students to Government schools. Nor can I be party to lawyers and Government school and college boys becoming holders of office under the Congress, so long as it retains its non-cooperationist character.

The vocal propaganda of the destructive part in the first step in Non-Cooperation over. We know exactly where we are, regarding the titles, the law courts, the schools and the councils. I believe, non-cooperators are satisfied that these institutions have lost their former prestige. The opponents are entitled to comfort in the knowledge that the numerical response has not been large enough to be striking. Those that have responded to the call, constitute the most effective though silent propaganda in the direction But one thing is clear. There can be no resumption of cooperation, till the three conditions laid down by the Congress are satisfied.

THE BEZWADA PROGRAMME.

The Bezwada programme, I admit, is not in itself enough to establish Swaraj. But I do hold that it is a very substantial step towards it. The fulfilment of the programme will inspire the nation with self-confidence, and enable it to take the other steps, if necessary. One crore electors—for to become congress members is to become electors for national representatives for various bodies— is to find the nucleus for a real electorate under Swaraj. To have twenty lakhs of spinning-wheels in working order, is to know that India is determined to drive out poverty, to become self-reliant and to achieve her economic independence. The collection of one crore of rupees is a tangible token of the nation's determination to achieve her destiny.

We have so fed ourselves with the history of other nations, that we find it impossible to believe that we can attain our end without a repetition of a thirty years' or a hundred years' war, and therefore without military training and huge armament. We do not care to read our own history and remember, that whilst kings have come and kings have gone, whilst dynasties have been formed and destroyed, India has remained unmoved and unaffected. We will not read the lesson of the late war, that it is not so much military preparation we want, as a change of our own outlook upon India's future. Habit has forced the conviction upon us, that we, the countless millions, are nothig before one hundred thousand Englishmen, not all of whom are even administrators. As soon as we have discarded the awe of the British rule, and ceased to consider ourselves as cheap as dirt, we shall be free. I know that it is possible to perform this revolution of thought during the year, and it is my hope that India will be ready for it during the time. Hitherto we have promised ourselves many things and fulfilled little. If we were to turn up even two year old resolutions of the Congress, we shall find that we have failed even to send petitions we had resolved upon. Hitherto, we have looked up to the Government to do everything for us, and we have found it almost wholly irresponsive in everything that matters. We have therefore been filled with blank despair. We have ceased to believe in ourselves or the Government. The present movement is an attempt to change this winter of our despair into the summer of hope and confidence. When we begin to believe in ourselves, Englishmen will, I promise, begin to believe in us. Then, and net till then, is there any hope of cooperation between the Government and us. The existing system of Government, it will be found upon analysis, is based upon a scientific study of our weaknesses, which have rather been promoted by it than reduced. Non-Cooperation, is, therefore, as much a protest against our own weaknesses, as against the inherent corruption of the existing system. British and Indian, we become impure by belonging to it The withdrawal from it of one party purifies both. I invite even the sceptics to follow the programme of Non-Cooperation as a trial, and I promise that there will be Swaraj in India during the year, if the programme is carried out in its fulness.

Swaraj is Self-reliance.

An esteemed friend, referring to the Vice regal interview, writes, "In my humble opinion, these interviews by Non-Cooperation leaders, are in the present circumstances, a political mistake, and may react on the movement. Back of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs, is the question of Swaraj; and India's Swaraj means the death of the Empire. Such a death may, in happy circumstances, mean its re-birth as a commonwealth of Nations But where is the statesman today, with a free and generous view of world politics to look beyond British interests to the deeper values of Humanity? Victory of the Swaraj movement, I conceive in terms of 'self-reliance' not of snatching some 'concessions' from Lord Reading. As far as I can see, the hope for an escape from further confusion lies in escape from negotiations with the Government and becoming as a Nation strong in the 'will' to 'suffer'. A crucified India will be an India emancipated."

Whilst I do not agree with the writer, that the interviews were a political mistake, the statement of our attitude is perfect. Our concern is not with what British statesmen will or will not do. Our business is always to endeavour to keep ourselves on the right track. Our aloofness must not be a sign of our haughtiness or disinclination to explain our view-points to our opponents. We must be prepared to approach the world, if we are firm in our own purpose. But I recognise, too, the force of the objection that there is danger in these interviews. Not being in the habit of having always a reserve of minimum on which there can be no surrender, we may easily slip.

Who can be Congress Members?

A friend asks whether prostitutes can become members of the Congress and whether those who do not accept the creed can become members by simply paying four annas. There is certainly nothing to prevent these unfortunate sisters from becoming members, if they otherwise conform to the constitution. Even thieves have a right to demand admission, on compliance with the terms of membership. One can only hope, that if the desire to join the Congress is stimulated among the wrecks of society, it is a sign of coming reformation. But we may not 'ask' such people to become members, for the purpose of swelling the number. It is equally clear to me, that those who will not solemnly accept and sign the Congress creed, cannot become members. The test is simple but absolutely necessary.

(1) Attainment of the age of twenty-one.

(2) Desire and effort to obtain Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(3) Payment of four annas per annum.

Any one, male or female, cooperator or non-cooperator, fulfilling this simple test is entitled to membership without further question.

SWAMI SATYADEVA.

PROSECUTION FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

REFUSES TO GIVE DEFENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

FARUKABAD, June 14.

Summons under Section 188 Indian Penal Code for disobeying order under Section 144 served on Swami Satyadeva last night, after he had purchased tickets for Moradabad whereto he was going for eye treatment. He returned to city immediately. Prosecution commenced today. The Swamiji accepted having lectured and refused producing defence.

Judgment is reserved for the 17th June.

SWAMI SATYADEVA SPEAKS.

"CONQUER BY LOVE,"

(From a Correspondent.)

Farrukhabad, June 13.

In accordance with his notice to all whom it might concern, Swami Satyadeva with Section 144 Cr.P.C. hanging over his head, delivered a speech in "Tilak Bhavan," Farrukhabad on the Philosophy of non-violence." The audience was exceptionally large consisting of more than ten thousand people from Farrukhabad and neighbouring places, People had been pouring into the city since the morning in railway trains and other conveyances. Half an hour before the appointed time, all the vast space in the Bhavan was packed in spite of the awfully hot evening. The Swami reduced in health and his eye bandaged was led by one of his disciples on whose shoulder he put his hand came to the meeting to sacrifice his all if so required for the sake of his long cherished sacred ideal of free speech which to him as he said was as sacred as chastity to women.

He spoke for about half an hour with all the strength he cou'd command though his voice was much feebler than before. He asked his audience to hate none not even Englishmen and the police and to be peaceful and religious and non-violent. If he was to be arrested and sent to jail, he exhorted the people to be pure in thought fearless and sincerely non-violent and conquer all by love, self-suffering and purification. In the end he took a pathetic fare well in either case, that is if he was sent to jail or if he went to Moradabad for the treatment of his eye for about two months.

MR. DAS AT CHANDPUR.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Mr. C. R. Das who is now at Chandpur received the following message from Mr. Sham Sunder Chakravarti, Calcutta:—"Alarming reports of deaths. Strong feeling against strike. Anti-demonstration being arranged. Party split apprehended. Wire situation and advise." Mr. Das wired the following reply:—"Deaths in coolly camp to-day three. Previous two days no deaths from cholera. To-day, yesterday health excellent. No distress. Expecting total repatrition to-day."

MR. GANDHI AND THE PARSEES.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held at the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution to-day at 5-30 p. m., to meet Mr. M K. Gandhi for an informal discussion of the present political situation. It is particularly requested that the members of the Council will make it convenient to attend.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—
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(1)

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SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
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Correspondence Summarised

"PATRIOTISM IS NOT ENOUGH":—R. K. J.' thinks that "The Times of India" was wrong in alleging that Mahatma Gandhi defies Nationalism. The Mahatma never meant to inculcate such a narrow idealism in the minds of the people. His vision is much wider than that. He is trying to convince the people about his faith that India is destined to deliver a great message to the world. So he is asking the people of his country to confine themselves to the immediate and strictly practicable.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD.—A "Shareholder" complains against the manner in which the business of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores is being run today. He says that the Company, in spite of its being denominated as Swadeshi Stores is managed by a European and the Directors of the Company are said to have appointed another European to look after the management of some other industries, they are contemplating to establish in connection with the Stores. The stores deal with such costly articles as could be purchased only by the rich. The shop-assistants are indifferent and negligent of their business and many a customer has to return from the shop because he is unattended to in his enquiries. The tailoring department is very irregular.

SECOND CONTRACTOR'S BUILDING—Mr. M. R. Joshi and some other residents of the second Contractor's Building felt insulted at receiving a minatory reply from the attorney of their landlady to joint application they had made to her sometime ago for some improvements and repairs to be made in the building. They say that it is a foolish piece of effrontery on the part of the attorney to give the lie to the applicants who were quite justified in their complaints.

COOPERATIVE DISPENSARY—Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny informs the public that he is going to start the preliminary work of establishing his proposed Cooperative Dispensary, the scheme which, he says, has been approved by the higher officials of the Cooperative Department of the Government, and requests the publi to show their patronage and sympathy so as to secure successful working for this new kind of dispensary.

SANITATION IN BOMBAY—'S' refutes the statement made by the Municipal Commissioner testifying to Bombay's cleanliness, saying that the Commissioner is not justified in making such a general remark for the whole city of Bombay seeing the good sanitary condition of some parts of the city where rich people only live, while the other parts where the poor and the middle classes generally live are daily growing more unhealthy for want of proper supervision on the part of the Health Department of the Municipality. He says that if the Commissione wants to be convinced of the falsehood of his sweeping statement, he would do well to pay a visit to the Tara Temple Lane and the Topiwalla Lane where the sanitary condition of the localities is going from bad to worse.

THE WANT OF A TELEGRAPH OFFICE—Mr. P. Bhagwandas writes that the want of a telegraph office has long been felt by the people of Jamkandorna. Kathiawar and for the last four years they have been representing their need to the Postmaster General, Bombay in vain. He asks th Postmaster-General how long he is going to adduce one or the other cause which prevents him from sanctioning a Telegraph Office to be opened at Jamkandorna.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.—(1) 'D' gives thanks to Mr. S. B Bilimoria for his clear elucidation of the facts about the internal management of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. in a letter to the Editor of "The Chronicle" which appeared on May 14th, and suggests that Mr. A. E. Cama A.C.A. is qualified to discharge the duties of the Company's liquidator if the Board of Directorate appoints him in that capacity.
(2) "Another Shareholder" also expresses his thanks on behalf of all the shareholders of the Company to Mr. Bilimoria for enlightening them on the internal mismanagement of the Company. He in the same correspondence turning to Mr. Bharucha refutes many points, the latter advanced in defence of the directorate and says that Mr. Bharucha would do well to advise his own fellow-directors to learn bit of their business in shipping before h preaches the same to the directors of other companies.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—"Pro Bono Publico" referring the enormous amount of service, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company has rendered to the people of the country by launching upon a policy of competing with the British India Company in carrying rice at a much cheaper freight from Burma to India, says that if the former Company expand their present line of action and undertake to carry other commodities also, by purchasing more steamers and boats the Company will derive much greater benefit than at present and at the same time render greater services to the people.

REFORM CONFERENCE OF HYDERABAD—"A loyal subject" is very glad to learn that there is going to be held a Reform Conference in Hyderabad State. He, therefore, urges his fellow-brethren in the Dominion of H. E. H. the Nizam to put forth an united demand for real reforms in the ensuing Conference and not to be snubbed or deluded by the frowns or smiles of the officials. The people should not be satisfied with steam councils and make-belief reforms, but must try to be real masters of their own affairs.

7 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN—"B. T. T." writes that Mr. Cook's reply to the representation made by the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau is nothing but a puerile attempt to whitewash the culpable action of the Secretary of State, in raising the Sterling Loan at such a high rate of interest in England without consulting the Government of India. He says that in spite of all Mr. Cook's attempts he could not convince the Indian merchants that the Loan was raised in England on such advantageous terms to English capitalists by the Secretary of State not without any thought of benefiting English merchants but on the expert opinion of the financiers of the Downing Street. The assurance given by Mr. Cook about the future chance of subscribing to any further Sterling Loan is but a poor consolation for the great harm done by the Secretary of State to India causing her great financial loss and acting quite against the spirit of the new reforms.

THE STANDARD OF HUMANITY—"Sam" asks the English people if they have got different standards of humanity for different peoples, because he finds it very incongruous that English people should insist so strongly on the trial and punishment of the German War Crimina's and at the same time appeal to Indians to "forget and forgive" the butchers of the Jallianwalla Bagh who perpetrated worse barbarities than the Huns did in the last great war.

THE REPATRIATES OF FIJI—Mr. N. B. Karki is very much surprised to read about the plight of the repatriates of Fiji, an account of which appeared in one of the issues of "The Chronicle." He thinks that if India fails to give shelter to a few hundreds of her sons who have come back to her after receiving unbearable treatment at the hands of the white colonia's, then her cry for Swarajya is a mere cry in the wilderness. If now these repatriats are to go back to the Colonies where their perpetual humiliation and miseries know no bounds, because India failed to give them shelter and maintenance, what would the world in general and the colonials in particular think of her? He, therefore, requests the leaders of the country to take up the cause of these poor and helpless people and try to give them shelter here and so save them from perpetual misery and humiliation.

"STRIKES AND LEGISLATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know what legislation the Government contemplates; but the first step is to make it obligatory on employers of labour to recognise the Unions organised by their employees. The employers would be justified in requiring a fair proportion of their employees to be members of their Union. I believe as Unions are in their infancy in India a membership of 25 per cent. ought to suffice for recognition. My experience in Bombay makes me conclude that a very negligible number of employers welcome the formation of Unions. The great majority while professing to have no objection, are at heart hostile to it, and this hostility betrays itself in various ways This hostility has increased since the more or less successful strikes of 1919-20. But now the employers have grown obdurate, resolved to crush the Unions. They do not care to discuss the merits of their claim, and most of them are ready to open large sums in improvising temporary service but would not use this sum for meeting the demands of men. It is impossible to say what sum is thus spent, but it appears to be considerable. I understand the Postal strike cost Government so large a sum that it would have sufficed to meet the full demand of the men for 10 years to come. The example of Government is copied by other employers and Unions in their infancy are starved into submission for want of funds. Without funds and without relief the men have displayed wonderful capacity of prolonging the strike for three and even four months. I find no difficulty whatever of keeping the men on strike for a couple of months. It is quite plain the power of resistance or endurance of the workers of Bombay is far larger than that of their British or European confreres. The value of strike is growing and when funds accumulate it will prove well nigh irresistible. Anticipating this the employers long to crush Unions instead of conciliating and befriending them so as to ensure harmony between Capital and Labour. Personally I believe the sooner the investigating or conciliating or arbitration Boards are established the better so that the bitterness that is already created may be removed. I would, therefore, welcome legislation to bring into existence some functionary that would impartially inquire into the merits of the case and express his decision. I have no doubt the workers would generally abide by the decision. I do not feel equally confident tha employers would; but there are many ways by which employers could be compelled to abide by the decision of an impartial tribunal of the kind I contemplate. I will not enter into the details. When the Bill is on the anvil we shall have plenty of time to make suggestions for an impartial tribunal.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

(Continued from previous page.-

fence renewed his application for the accused being tried on the graver charges and for converting the proceedings to that of committal or in the alternative to postpone the trial pending an application to be made to the High Court. The Prosecution demurred to the postponement. But on both Mr. Azad and Mr. Karandikar pressing the point, the Magistrate had to grant the application and the Prosecution were directed to be ready with their case for murder not later than the 24th instant, when the period of remand will expire. When the court will resume, the proceedings against the accused will be, it is believed, in the nature of committal and it is not likely that these stages, which will be of a routine character, will be of much public interest outside the immediate circle of the relatives and friends of the accused.

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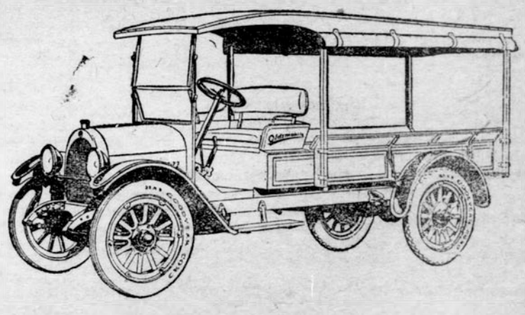

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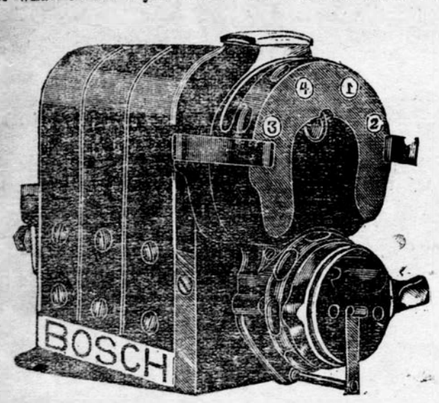

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THE LESSON OF ASSAM.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

"My indictment of the Bengal Government, in the name of humanity, is this that they have oppressed the poor. Where pity was needed, they have employed violence, where tenderness was required, they have brought down their Gurkha soldiers; where human nature itself was calling aloud for sympathy and compassion, they have forfeited the good name of a humane Government. And what is an added injury, when this brutal outrage has been committed, they have called in their Director of Public Information to justify it to the public through the columns of the daily press.

"The issue before the whole of India to-day and not merely before Bengal is simply this The Government not only of Bengal, but of India, by its actions, has come more and more to side with the vested interests, with the capitalists, with the rich, with the powerful, against the poor and the oppressed That is the terrible indictment. That is why the poor, in their misery, have flocked to the banner of Mahatma Gandhi, who is himself the poorest of the poor, and who understands his own poor people. That is why they are even beginning to refuse such help a Government itself is still willing to offer. There was no more fateful sign of these critical days in which we live, than that which was told me by an eye-witness at Naihati. These poor Assam-returned labourers were actually starving. The steaming cooked rice was put before them. But when they heard that Government had provided it, they refused to touch it. They were frightened that it was a plot to bring them, back on to the plantations. But when the Seva Samiti workers brought them uncooked rice from the people, they were so ravenous that they began to eat the hard rice grains uncooked.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT HAS BEGUN.

This is a new and ominous event in the history of English rule in India. Those who are not in the midst of the revolution which is going on before our eyes, and who are seated amid their files, will be prudent if they will take timely warning. The Day of Judgment has been for all. There is now one supreme question which Government will have to face. Are you on the side of the rich, or are you on the side of the poor? Are you on the side of Mammon, or are you on the side of God?'"

The reader will recognise the foregoing passages, if he has read and wept over the considered written address of Mr. Andrews, delivered in Calcutta just after his return from the scene of the Assam tragedy, which is as yet by no means over. Mr. Andrews writes and says what he thinks. He does not hide the truth from himself or others. He wears himself out in ceaselessly serving humanity. He is as ready to confess his errors as he is to bring charges against the highest in the land, if he finds them to be true. And just because he is true, staunch and God-fearing, some newspapers dismiss him with contempt when they do not abuse him. Yet his statements about Fiji, South Africa, East Africa, Ceylon, the Punjab, remain as true to-day as when they were made, Most of them have been admitted by the respective authorities. In every one of the cases, he has succeeded in helping the poor and the need. He will survive many more attacks on his reputation.

But the purpose of writing these lines is not to defend Mr. Andrews. My object in referring to the Assam tragedy is to salve my own conscience, and draw a moral from it. As soon as the coolies struck work, I received a wire asking me to go to the scene of what has developed into a national affliction. But I telegraphed and wrote to all I could think of. I had not the courage to leave the work in hand. No man dare leave the service to which he is called, however humble it may be, for answering a call to another, however high it may be, unless there is a clear way open to it. I found none. I sould not leave the task in hand. The dumb labourers and God will forgive me, if I have erred. For I feel that I am fully serving the labourers, whilst I am occupied with the ceaseless prosecution of the Bezwada programme. My grief over my helplessness is all the greater, because somehow or other, the labourers have come to think that they will find me by their side, wherever and whenever they may be in trouble. I am humble enough to know, that in the vast majority of cases, I can send them nothing but my heartfelt prayers and sympathy. The spirit is indeed willing, but the flesh is incapable. I hear, I feel and fret over the hopeless incapacity to help.

Happily God is as powerful as man is weak. He works through an infinitude of agencies. He has Andrews's and Das's ever ready at his beck and call. I remain happy in the faith, that God leaves no misery uncared for. We can but do our allotted task in prayerful humility and with all possible watchfulness.

The Assam tragedy has enabled Mr. Andrews to draw up a terrible indictment against the Indian Government. The callous indifference, in the name of impartiality, shown to the immediate wants of the labours, even assuming that they were in the wrong, the charge of the Gurkhas and the hackneyed defence of the necessity of using force against a perfectly helpless people, mark out the Government as barbarous and utterly unworthy of respect. Why were the Gurkhas let loose upon the coolies? Every one knows that the army contains some men simply trained to be brutal and inhuman. When the soldiery is sent in the midst of an unarmed civil population, people know what that means. Every one knows that the recruits for the army contain some of the worst specimens of humanity. They may be good for war, but to employ them for dealing with coolies on strike is to side with the rich and the powerful. In every vital matter the Reforms are hopelessly breaking down. There is no doubt that the next few months will witness, either a transformation in the system of Government so that the meanest will count as much as the loftiest, or a conflict with it such as the world has never seen before. The refusal to take the rice offered in name of the Government was a refusal to live by the hand that humbles. And when that spirit of quiet courage and resignation pervades India, the fate of the Government is sealed. We need to learn, not the art of doing violence but that of suffering violence, of dying. Success by methods of violence will replace one monster of Government by another, and the poor and the innocent will certainly continue to be ground down just as they are to-day.

Mr. Andrews deplored the sympathetic strike of the steamship employes. Whosoever instigated it, did an ill service to the labourers. In India we want no political strikes. We are not yet instructed enough for them. Not to have political strikes, is to forward the cause of freedom. We do not need an atmosphere of unsettled unrest. It hampers our progress towards the final stages of our programme. A soldier who runs amok, is unfit to be in an army. We must gain control over all the unruly and disturbing elements, or isolate them even as we are isolating the Government. The only way, therefore, we can help strikers, is to give them help and relief when they have struck for their own *bona-fide* grievances. We must sedulously prevent all other strikes. We seek not to destroy capital or capitalists, but to regulate the relations between capital to our side. It would be folly to encourage sympathetic strikes.

Mr. Andrews has appealed for funds to repatriate our poor countrymen to their hamlets. The appeal tests our capacity for feeling for the hungry and the naked, i.e., for Swaraj. I hope Calcutta has already over-subscribed the apeal of that Friend of the poor.—"Young India."

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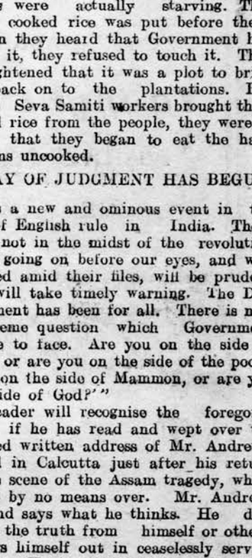

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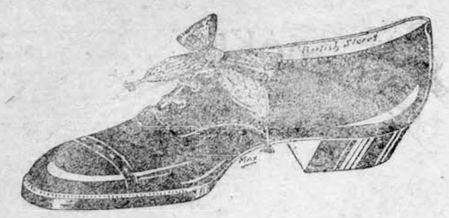

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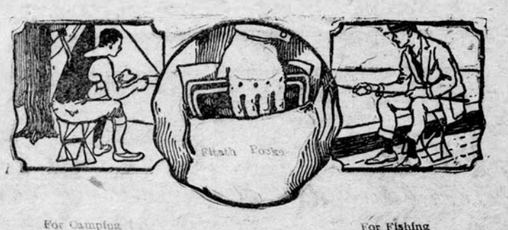

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FACTORY SALES COMPANY. Darya Ganj, DELHI (19).

FAMINE IN MADRAS.

AN APPEAL.

The Deccan has suffered greatly in the many severe famines that have devastated the country during the last fifty years. The districts of Bellary and Anantapur situated in this portion have also experienced great suffering during these famines. Irrigation sources are few, monsoons are precarious and so failure of crops is by no means rare. The rainfall this year was scanty. The little rain that was received is made up of small quantities distributed over a long period. The crops have yielded nothing not even fodder in many places. Cotton which is the main crop of the affected area was a complete failure. The Government have declared famine in the taluks where the distress has been serious and have started relief works. Gratuitous relief is also being given. But such relief that the Government can afford to give under the provisions of the Famine Code is not only inadequate but also limited. Private relief is quite necessary to enable the distressed to pass through this period of suffering. To supplement the relief given by Government Non-Official Committees have been formed which have done a great deal to relieve the suffering by opening cheap grain shops. In some places milk is being distributed to babies on the works. Children and dependents who are unable to work are given rice gruel once a day. Medical comforts of the weak bodied and sickly are also attended to. Provision for clothing the most needy has also been made. But the Non-Official Committees have not been able to do much for want of funds. The scope and extent of their work have necessarily been limited. Now the monsoons have set in, but the need for relief is not past. Some months will elapse before they can look for harvest. For want of clothing the poor are suffering much. May I appeal to the generous public all over India to come to the help of the famine stricken people of the Bellary and Anantapur districts in the Madras Presidency and enable them to live up to the ordinary standard of living? Clothing and contributions however small will be gratefully acknowledged.

R. SURYA NARAYANA RAO,
Gooty.
(Madras Presidency).
Member, Servants of India Society.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

The Hon Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Khuddamsen Nabi writes:

The pilgrim season has already commenced. Upto the present time six pilgrim boats, have left Bombay harbour, three of them under the agency of Messrs. Haji Sultanali Shushtari and Co. and three under Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. "S. S. Shushtar," was the first pilgrim boat which carried 740 pilgrims and sailed here, on 12th April, 1921. The second was "S. S. Humayum" leaving here with 505 pilgrims on 30th April, last. The third "S. S. Tayani" with 771 pilgrims left on the 14th ultimo. The fourth "S. S. Jeddah" with 484 pilgrims sailed on 17th ultimo The fifth "S. S. Shushtar" (second voyage) with 472 pilgrims departed on 21st ultimo. The sixth and the last was "S. S. Nurani" leaving here with 450 pilgrims on the 31st ultimo.

The Shushtari line, a purely Islamic concern, affords the most convenient service to pilgrims and is trying its utmost to remove the difficulties of the pilgrims, for which the Anjuman beg to congratulate it. The Company charges Rs. 80 per head for deck passengers, whereas the Moghul line has increased its deck passage rate to Rs. 110. The deck passage money from Jeddah to Bombay charged by Messrs. Shushtari and Co. is Rs. 80 only per head whereas Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. charge Rs. 175 for one return passage.

Recently a notice was published by the Government that each pilgrim had to take with him only one bag of grain on the voyage, but it is to be expected that the same may not be put into force as a good deal of trouble is caused thereby to the pilgrims who have to remain there for about 5 to 6 months, during which period one bag of grain is quite insufficient to them; also some of the pilgrims take bags of grain, with a view to distribute the same amongst their poor brethern, as they are unable to secure grain in a barren country like Jeddah.

Besides the above most of the other troubles formerly experienced by the pilgrims, have been at present greatly reduced and almost put a stop to.

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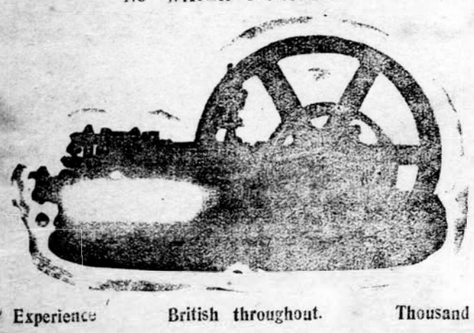

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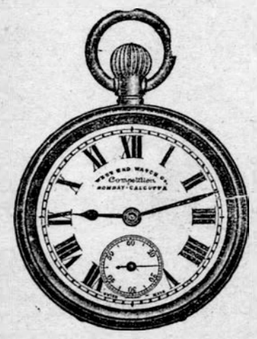

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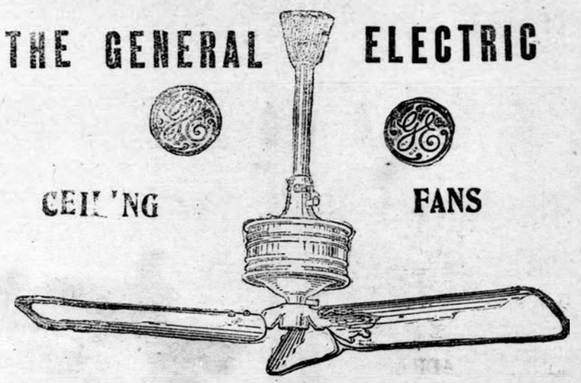

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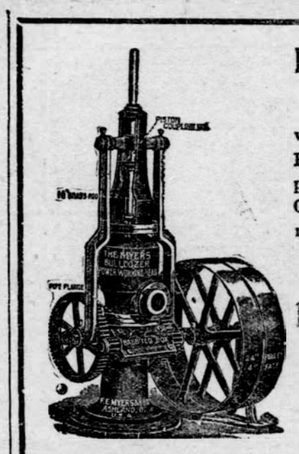

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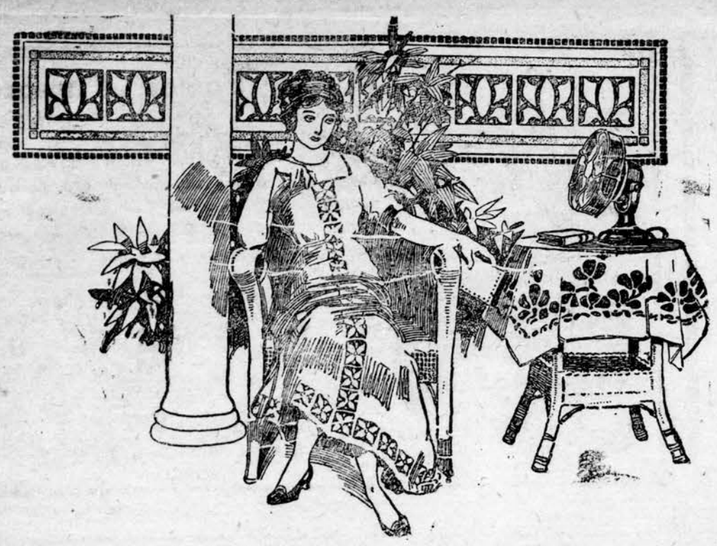

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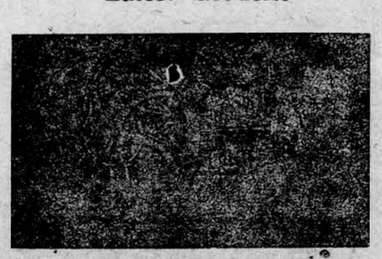

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